PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,630—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1902. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.L. ORIENTAL | 5,284 | F. N. Tillard | 9th Aug. |
| * PERSIA | 7,951 | W. A. Wheler | 16th " |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7,903 | J. L. Parfitt | 23rd " |
| * PENINSULAR | 5,297 | T. Leigh | 30th " |
| M.L. PERSIA | 7,951 | W. A. Wheler | 6th Sept. |
| * EGYPT | 7,912 | G. L. Lansborne | 13th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7,558 | R. H. Gordon | 20th " |
| * PENINSULAR | 5,297 | T. Leigh | 27th " |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Bristol transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 12th July, 1902.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | V. Gutman | 4,194 | 1st Oct. 1902 |
| IMPERATOR | C. Androvich. | 4,119 | 1st Nov. 1902. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 660. | Rs. 357-8. | Rs. 165. |

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| a b MARIA VALERIE | C. Ballen | 4235 | 17th Aug |
| a NIPPON | Klingsberger | 6300 | 29th Oct |
| a TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5035 | 25th Nov. |

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 412-8 | Rs. 165. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 23rd Aug. |

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TIROL | Baron Bretfeld | 3,771 | 23rd Aug., 1902 |

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 33, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 31st July, 1902.

### PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1903.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON have JUST ISSUED the AUGUST NUMBER of their "Oriental Travellers' Gazette" containing full details of SAILING DATES for the Coming Season and Fares by all Lines.

A Copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY the 8th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, 5th August at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.
S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 6th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, EAST LONDON AND PORT ELIZABETH.
S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 11th August.

FOR ZANZIBAR DIRECT.
S.S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 23rd August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th August, 1902.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| YARRA | 4,255 | Charbonnel | 28th Aug. 1902. |
| TONKIN | 6,363 | Schmitz | 25th Sept. 1902. |
| OCEANIEN | 4259 | Remes | 23rd Oct. 1902. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about 20th August, 1902.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. SULTAN | 2,881 | Ahrens | 18th August 1902 |
| S.S. SAFARI | 1,422 | Tepe | 1st Sept. 1902 |

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For rates and particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 25th July, 1902.

### THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCKLE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists free. Apply to P. G. MUKERJI, MANAGER, 7, C Wellington Square, Bengal.

### CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY
### BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY.
ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY? WHY? WHY?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration, The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygeuic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

### ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOYS, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
" Eird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

### LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000.
GENERAL MINING BANKERS.
Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange
Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.
MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.
LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

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### HIGH CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

THE "REGIMENTAL PRESENTATION" WATCH.

Certificates of Excellence support each Watch.

Heavy Sterling Silver Case "Presentation" ... Rs. 50
Do. Do. Chain any Pattern ... " 12-8

RS. 50. MAXIMUM VARIATION LESS THAN A MINUTE PER MONTH. The finest that can be made, very carefully and accurately rated in all positions. Stem winding, 4 Plate., English Lever, Jewelled four pairs rubies, Escapement on Ends, Expansion or Compensation Balance, Brequet Spiral Spring. RS. 50.

Simla. { MAX MINCK & CO., JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS. } Lahore.

### NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST, 1902.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### MERITORIOUS FEATURES OF THE "CROWN" ORGANS.

Sweet, deep, mellow tone, so much desired by true Musicians.

Constructed in such a manner that the very softest whispering tone, or the tone that is most powerful, can be had at the will of the player.

Bottom of case is closed to prevent mice getting in.

Mouse proof at pedals.

Action is mouse proof.

Valves so made as to prevent squeaking.

Double rivetted Reeds—the best made.

Three-ply bellows stock—which prevents warping and splitting.

Best quality of Rubber Cloth used in Bellows.

Brocaded silk plush back of frets.

Corners of wind chest are mortised together.

Best quality of felts and leather throughout.

Bevelled stop knobs with nickel plated rims.

Nickel plated finger guards on name board.

Stop action wires are made of best steel, nickel plated.

Warranted TEN YEARS—twice as long as any other high-grade organ.

Warrant "Burnt in the back."

Original and unique designs of cases, always up to date.

Genuine hand-carved ornamentations.

Built to stand the test of time and hard use; they will last a long life-time.

Made to win and to wear and to give perfect satisfaction in every instance.

"CROWN" Organs now in use in India continue to give their owners the utmost satisfaction.

PRICES, Rs. 225, Rs. 280 and Rs. 360.

FULL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

THE SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. AND POONA.

### A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

### A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

*ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*

*A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.*

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription 16s. 14 per year including Postage.

### NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

19, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED TURNER, HOARE & Co., ENGINEERS, of BOMBAY, our SOLE AGENTS for the SUPPLY of our ELECTRIC LIGHT FITTINGS, including MOTORS, SWITCHBOARDS, LAMPS, ELECTRIC HEATING APPARATUS, and all accessories.

We have arranged to keep in Bombay a Large Stock of the above, all inquiries regarding which, should be addressed to TURNER, HOARE & Co., 8, Elphinstone Circle.

VERITYS, Ltd.

August 1st, 1902.

### THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1902.

NOTICE.

THE COURT of WARDS, Madras, is prepared to receive OFFERS of LOANS on behalf of the KALAHASTI and KARVETNAGAR ESTATES now under its management, the amounts required being about 44 lakhs for the former and 88 lakhs for the latter estate. Further information may be obtained on enquiry (preferably personal) at the office of the Court of Wards, Chenaik, Madras. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned.

A. R. CUMMING,
Secretary.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of about 740 TONS of TEAK PLANKING five inches thick. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. Inst., C.E.,
Engineer.

Ballard Road, 23th July, 1902.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF COTTON WASTE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Controller of Stores Office up to noon of TUESDAY, the 19th August, 1902, for the SUPPLY of fifty (50) tons of first quality COTTON WASTE to be delivered in instalments of 12 tons or more as may be required per month commencing from 1st September, 1902.

Applications for Tender Forms should be addressed to the Undersigned. Samples must accompany each Tender.

By Order,
W. HUMPHRIES,
Controller of Stores.

2, Jackson Ghat Street, Calcutta 1st August, 1902.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED for the Paint Shop of the Carriage and Wagon Department, East Indian Railway, Howrah, as assistant to the Foreman, a qualified European Railway Carriage Painter not less than 30 years of age, who has served a full term of apprenticeship in the paint Shop of a British or Colonial Railway Carriage Works and subsequently supervised Carriage painting in India, salary Rs. 240 rising in biennial increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 300.

Applications by letter only with copies of certificates, which will not be returned, addressed to the Superintendent of the Carriage and Wagon Department, East Indian Railway, Lillooah, will be received up to the 15th August, 1902.

W. A. DRING,
Acting Agent.

31st July, 1902.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & CO.

1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF BOMBAY.

SUIT No. 17068 OF 1900.

BAPUJI FRAMJI MUSA, trading under the name and style of Musa Brothers .....Plaintiff.

vs.

REHIMATBAI, widow of SULLEMANJI MULLA ESSAJI and ALLIBHAI MAHOMEDALI, trading in the name of SULLEMANJI MULLA ESSAJI .....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 1st day of May, 1902, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the defendants abovenamed in the following property at the instance of the plaintiff abovenamed.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Duncan Road in the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1333·9 square yards or thereabouts, entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2893, and New No. 9439, Old Survey No. 9417 and New Survey No. 4283 and by the Municipality under F, Ward No. 353, and Street No. 327-29, and House No. 319 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East partly by the house of Gangadas Jamnadas and partly by Bairagi's Chawl, on or towards the West by the Duncan Road, on or towards the North by the house of Ardesir Bomonji Topalia, and on or towards the South by the house of Sorabji Jamsetji Bhownagari.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 15th day of August, 1902, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims, or charges—Dated this 21st day of June, 1902.

A. WILKIN,
Assistant Commissioner.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

THE METAL AND WOOD WORKS Co., Ld.,—DEHLI.

NOTICE is hereby given that the WHOLE MACHINERY and BUILDINGS, including Engines, Boiler, Lathes, Drawing Presses, Universal Joiner, Tin-making Plant, Wire-making Machines, etc., property of the Metal and Wood Works Co., Ltd.,—Dehli, in Liquidation, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in Company's Compound near the Ganesh Flour Mills Co., Ld.,—Dehli, on 1st SEPTEMBER, 1902, at 10 A.M., in one lot and in case of there being no reasonable offer for the whole the Machinery will be sold piece meal on the day following to the highest bidder.

The intending purchasers may have the Machinery and Buildings examined by their own men.

For a list of Machinery and Plan and view of Buildings apply to

B. GIRDHARI LAL, Pleader,
Official Liquidator,
The Metal and Wood Works Co., Ld.,—Dehli.

MR. R. RANGI LAL,
Government Auctioneer,
Cashmere Gate, Dehli.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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| Madras. | Kwala Lampor | Shanghai. |
| Rangoon. | Batavia. | Tientsin. |
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RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) „ 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms.—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

3 " " " " " 3 "
4 " " " " " 5 "

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Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable, to "either or survivor."

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E. WESTON,
Manager.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:

27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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| Amritsar, | Madras, | Mandalay, | Zanzibar. |
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| Steamer Point, | Aden. | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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Reserve Fund ..... „ 14,00,000
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| For 2 Years..... | 5½ |
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ENDI used for Summer Suits and Wraps, thans 6 to 7 yds. long, 52-56 inches width, Rs. 10—Rs. 35. Chadar of half the above length, Rs. 6—Rs. 16. Mooga used for coats, chapkans and jackets, 5 to 6 yds. long, 36—42 inches width, Rs. 8—Rs. 16.

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J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

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STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

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5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.

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ALLOPATHIC STORE.—203, Cornwall

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols | 93 1-8 | = | unchanged |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 100 1-2 | = | do. |
| 2½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 103 1-2 | = | do. |
| 3½ per cent. Govt. Securities | 93 15-16 | = | do. |
| Bar Silver in London | 24 1-4 | = | —3-16 |
| Do. 2 months hence | 24 3-16 | = | —1-8 |
| Do. New York | 52 5-8 | = | —3-8 |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25 17 | = | plus 1 |
| Berlin Cheques on London | 20 48 1-2 | = | unchanged |
| Exchange on New York | 4 87 7-8 | = | do. |
| Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. | | | |
| Short London Bills | 2 5-8 | = | do. |
| Indian Bank Bills | 2 7-8 | = | do. |
| 3 months Fine Trade Bills | 2 7-8 | = | do. |
| 6 Do. Do. | 3 3-8 | = | do. |
| Interest, day to day loans | 1 3-4 | = | —5-8 |
| Do. 7 day market loans | 2 3-8 | = | unchanged |

Metals, &c., unchanged.

Rapeseed, Brown, 36 Aeg.-Sept. Sellers. Tone steady.

Linseed, 541-2 Aug.-Sept. Sellers. Tone firm.

Bombay Mails of 19th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

In New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Port | 3,000 Bales. |
| Last year | 2,000 " |
| Exports to Great Britain | nil. |
| " Continent | 5,000 " |
| Mid.-Uplands | 8 15-16 |
| Futures, month of Dec. | 7·73 plus 12 |
| Do. do. March | 7·72 plus 11 |
| Coffee | 5 7-8 |

In New Orleans—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 8 9-16 |
| Futures month of Sept. | 7·82 plus 6 |
| Do. Dec. | 7 83 plus 7 |

Closing tone steady.

Imports of Treasure ex Peninsular from London:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Bullion | Rs 153,019 |
| Gold Coin | " 2,38,080 |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday 2nd August 1902 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 953 bales. |
| Wheat | 6,616 cwts. |
| Linseed | 980 " |
| Rapeseed | 1,212 " |
| Gingellyseed | 211 " |
| Poppyseed | 683 " |
| Groundnuts | 54 " |
| Castorseed | 1,717 " |
| Rice | 36,742 " |
| Myrabollams | 276 " |
| Cottonseed | 3,060 " |

BOMBAY, MONDAY, AUGUST 4.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank T. T. | 1s 3 29-32d |
| Bank Demand | 1s 3 15-16d |
| Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. | 1s 4 1-8d |
| Do 6 do do | 1s 4 7-32d |
| French Francs 3 do do | 169 1-4 |
| Marks 3 do do | 137 1-2 |
| Hongkong 30 Days Sight | 128 1-2 |
| Shanghai 30 " " | 171 |
| Japan 30 " " | 151 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—8 1-2 per cent.—Tone quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | 97-11 |
| 1st Settlement | 97-8 |

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England since 6th February | | 3 | per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay do. | 17th July | 3 | do. |
| Bank of Bengal do. | 10th July | 3 | do. |
| Bank of Madras do. | 30th June | 4 | do. |

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone steady.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | | 9 | 13 |
| Forward | | | |

Rapeseed.—Tone strong.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore, Ready | | 6 | 4 |
| Do. Forward | | | |
| Yellow Cawnpore Ready | | 6 | 12 |
| do. Forward | | | |
| Yellow Guzerat, Ready | | 7 | 4 |
| do. Forward | | | |

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | | 8 | 8 |
| Forward | | | |

Castorseed—Tone steady.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | | 26 | 12 to 27. |
| Forward | | | |

The following changes appear in the Bank o Bombay statement, dated 2nd August compared with the previous week :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | LIABILITIES. | |
| Public Deposits | Rs. | 18 38,432 | Decrease |
| Other Deposits | | 2,39 083 | do |
| Credits Undrawn | | 15,649 | Increase |
| | | ASSETS. | |
| Government Securities | | 1,44,723 | Increase |
| Other Authorized Securities | | 35 793 | Decrease |
| Credits on Securities | | 1 80,024 | do. |
| Loans do. | | 5,17,477 | do. |
| Bills discounted & purchased | | 7,95 304 | do. |
| Balance with other Banks | | 1,48 5 9 | Increase |
| Cash | | 34,0478 | De rease |

COTTON.—The local cotton market is quiet and unchanged with a small enquiry from the Mills and nothing from exporters. The Sutta market is steday.

SHARES—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay | Rs. | 1,252 1-2 |
| Tapty Valley Railway | " | 442 1-2 |
| Manockjee Petit Mills | " | 1,625 |
| Kemp and Co. | " | 256 |

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver | 24 1-4 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 100 1-2 |

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 2nd August, as compared with the statement of the 26th July :—

| LIABILITIES | July 26. Rs. | August 2. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 79,00,000 | 79,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 34, 4,762 | 42,51,3 0 |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 22,10,031 | 20,75,694 |
| Other Deposits | 5,35,18,794 | 5,32, 9,711 |
| Post Bills | 31,105 | 32,109 |
| Credits undrawn | 27,11,179 | 27,26,828 |
| Rs. | 8,23,75,864 | 8,02,95,002 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 1,15,33,966 | 116,78,594 |
| Other authorised Securities | 12,63,986 | 12,58,183 |
| Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 86,76,216 | 84,96,192 |
| Loans do. do. do. | 1,79,92,895 | 1,85,75,448 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | 1,93,56,774 | 1,82,58,382 |
| Debt Stock | 3,84,040 | 3,84,040 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 20,456 | 20,653 |
| Balances with other Banks | 3,68,571 | 5,15,140 |
| Cash | 2,36,48,860 | 2,28,08,392 |
| Rs. | 8,23,75,864 | 8,02,95,002 |

## NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.

OUR Bhownagar correspondent writing on Sunday says :—

The old and experienced Traffic Superintendent of the B. G. J. P. Railway, who is the Worshipful Master of the Kathiawar Lodge, is lying dangerously ill from erysepelas.

Dr. Dhanjishaw of Sihore has constructed a well with a trough at an expense of about Rs. 300 three miles from Sihore with a view to afford convenience for travellers.

Some budmashes entered the house of a gentleman in Bhownagar during his absence, carried away some cooking utensils and threw them in a well. The police have succeeded in effecting arrests of two of them.

A burglar also entered the house of another gentleman of Bhownagar and walked away with silken sarees and other valuable articles. The police have succeeded in getting a clue to this theft also.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 1 | 0 | 24 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamathipura, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 5 | 0 | 17 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| E Maragon, Tarwadi, Bad Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and Ist Nagpada | 1 | 2 | 18 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| G Mahim and Worlee | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-resident and unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Total | 5 | 5 | 93 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 113,481 | 99,107 | |
| Same date last year | 27 | 20 | 10 |

Holiday until Tuesday.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 2, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CADELL—July 30, at Naini Tal, the wife of Major J M Cadell, I M S, of a son.

MATHERS—July 25, at Sumpegay, Bangalore, the wife of the Rev J Mathers, London Mission, of a daughter.

McINERNY—July 28, at Mussoorie, the wife of Asst. McInerny, K K S Railway, of a daughter, premature (still-born).

DEATHS.

MACKENZIE—July 14, at Bhamo, Upper Burma, of malarial fever, James Mackenzie, P W D, aged 35 years.

MACGREGOR—July 30, at Ghora Dhakk, Gregor Macgregor Second-Lieutenant, The Cameronians, aged 27 years.

VIRESHWAR DAS—July 27, at Naini Tal, the result of a riding accident, Vireshwar Das, Sub-Registrar, Deoria, District Gorakhpore, aged 22 years.


KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY.


# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water 0-27a. Low water, 6-42m. 6-30a.

FOOTBALL.

R. A. vs. Bombay Gymkhana (Cooperage.)

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p. m. to-day.

FIRE IN A JOWLEE HUT.—On Sunday night, a fire broke out in a jowlee hut at Jakeria Bunder, occupied by one Govind Toockaram, owing to the careless handling of a kerosine oil lamp. The flames were extinguished by the manual fire engine of the Jubilee Mills.

JUMPED INTO THE SEA.—On Sunday morning Robert Francis, gunner on board the s s, Kerbela was seen jumping over board into the sea, but was promptly taken out by the lascars of the Port Health steam-launch. It appears from inquiries that the man was ordered off the ship by the Port Health Officer on his refusing to have his kit disinfected the previous day. On his being brought ashore he showed signs, of insanity, and has in consequence been kept in the Mazagon lunatic cell under medical observation.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play, by kind permission of Major Walton and Officers the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis-Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. this evening. (Weather permitting).

| | |
|---|---|
| Grand March | Faust—Gounod. |
| Overture | Le Duc D'Olonne—Amber. |
| Clarionet Solo | Nocturne No 2 Op 9—Chopin. |
| Selection | Pirates of Penzance—Sullivan. |
| Barn Dance | Happy darkies—Godfrey. |

GOD SAVE THE KING.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Sayaji Nagooji, a contractor, residing at Gamdevi, has reported to the police that on awaking yesterday morning he found that the lock on a wooden box in a room on the ground-floor of his house had been broken and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, four diamond rings, and currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 3 785 stolen from the box. It is believed that the entrance to the house had been effected through the bath-room window.—Jan Mahomed Hassum, a cloth merchant, has complained to the police of the theft of currency notes of the value of Rs 785 from a cupboard in his bed-room on Thursday night. The complainant suspects a servant who is missing.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. D. B. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Patterson charged a Hindoo lad named Nathoo Kara, aged 12, with being in possession of a gold chain valued at Rs. 310, knowing it to be stolen. The evidence showed that a woman named Ichabai, residing in Popetgully Bhooleshwar, locked the door of her room and went to see some one in the fourth floor on Saturday at about noon. On her return she found the padlock had been opened and the room broken into. On making a search in the house she discovered that the ornament had been stolen. Information was given to the police, and P. C. 1754, D. arrested the accused on the Falkland Road the same day. The property was recovered from him. The complainant identified the property. Accused said that a man named Kania had stolen the property. Kania gave him the chain to look at, but on seeing the policemen coming he ran away leaving the chain with him (accused). The Magistrate sentenced him to be sent to the reformatory for four years.

SHARP PRACTICE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Sub-Inspector Jebb charged Charangit Bhaudas, goldsmith, with cheating a Hindu woman, named Tejbai, in respect of Rs. 140. Mr. Kanga, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. Athvale, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that on the 25th July the accused obtained from the complainant a loan of Rs 60 on the security of two gold bangles. The following day he again went to her and raised a further sum of Rs. 80 in a similar manner. On Friday he took to her a number of rings and asked for yet another loan of Rs. 150, saying that the rings were of gold. The complainants husband got the articles tested and found that they were spurious. He became suspicious and had the pawned bangles tested when it was found that they were silver ones plated with gold. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to four months rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 150, or in default to undergo two months' further imprisonment. In the event of the fine being recovered the complainant was ordered to be paid Rs. 140 out of it.

## THE AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.

### AN APPEAL FOR THE COMPLETION FUND

The Completion Fund Committee of the Afghan Memorial Church is making a strenuous appeal. It is pointed out that the designs for the church, which were originally made, have never been completed owing to lack of funds. There still remain to be carried out carved choir stalls, a chancel screen, and the completion of the tiling of the chancel. In addition the bell is hopelessly broken and a peal of bells is much wanted. It is pointed out that the present time, when there is rejoicing on account of the Coronation of his Majesty King Edward, and the successful termination of the war, events which appeal so strongly to all patriots is peculiarly suitable for making a strong effort to complete this memorial of those who have given their lives for the empire. There is still Rs. 17,000 to be raised and it is sincerely to be hoped that the response to this appeal will be a ready and generous one. The Lord Bishop of Bombay in associating himself with the effort suggests that it would increase the interest already attaching to the beautiful fabric if it included memorials of those who have fallen in the more recent frontier wars, and the committee therefore suggest that intending subscribers might identify their gifts with any particular regiment or corps by means of tablets to be placed in the church. General Sir Robert C. Low, G. C. B., has consented to become the president of the Completion Fund Committee, and the Rev. H. Rountree, the Chaplain of the Church, is the Hon. Secretary.

## POONA RACES AND STEEPLECHASES.

25TH, 27TH AND 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1ST, 4TH AND 6TH OCTOBER, 1902.

Owners are reminded that 1st entries close on Tuesday 5th August 1902. Entries must be made on Forms which can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 18th July 1902.

## CRICKET.

### HINDU GYMKHANA vs. PARSI GYMKHANA.

THIS match was played on the Hindu gymkhana ground on Sunday and resulted in a victory for the Parsis. Scores :—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr G Farshottam, c Kanga, b K P Lala | 11 |
| Mr G E Khote, c Dastur, b H D Kanga | 12 |
| Mr P K Telang, b M B Vatcha | 18 |
| Mr G B Banda, not out | 40 |
| Mr M D Pai, b c w b M B Vatcha | 0 |
| Mr K A Date, st. b K P Lala | 1 |
| Mr C V Mehta, c Kanga, b K P Lala | 0 |
| Mr W B Talpade, b H D Kanga | 14 |
| Mr G R Kirtiker, c and b — P Lala | 28 |
| Mr R V Agasker, b H D Kanga | 1 |
| Mr N K Divekar, b H D Kanga | 0 |
| Extras | 2 |
| Total | 127 |

PARSI GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Belgamwalla, l-b-w, b Banda | 14 |
| Mr P H Vakil, c Divekar, b C V Mehta | 0 |
| Mr D E Modi, c Divekar, b Parshottam | 44 |
| Mr H D Kanga, b Talpade | 12 |
| Mr D D Kanga, b Parshottam | 14 |
| Mr R E Modi, b Talpade | 15 |
| Mr K K Kharas, not out | 6 |
| Mr M B Vatcha, } Mr J J Pocha, } Mr J M Dastur, } Mr K P Lala, not out } Did not bat. | 23 |
| Extras | 12 |
| Total (for 6 wickets) | 140 |

### HINDU GYMKHANA vs. B. B. AND C. I. R. C. C.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana Ground on Saturday and resulted in an easy win for the Home team For the Hindus Talpade took four wickets for six runs and Mehta five for 22. For the B. B. and C. I. R. team Bhanda captured nine wickets for 28 runs. Scores :—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr N B Daderker, c Date, b Banda | 3 |
| Mr S A Shete, c Walcott, b Banda | 0 |
| Mr P K Telang, b Banda | 0 |
| Mr G E Khote, b Banda | 31 |
| Mr M D Pai, b Baoda | 0 |
| Mr B V Shunker, b Banda | 11 |
| Mr G V Mehta, c Banda, b Date | 8 |
| Mr W B Talpade, b Banda | 0 |
| Mr Kirtiker, c and b Banda | 2 |
| Mr R V Agasker, b Banda | 9 |
| Mr M R Deo, not out | 1 |
| Extras | 10 |
| Total | 74 |

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr H Rustomji, run out | 2 |
| Mr Patel, b Talpalde | 0 |
| Mr Banda, c Agasker, b Talpalde | 7 |
| Mr Date, b C V Mehta | 1 |
| Mr Medley, c C V Mehta | 0 |
| Mr Robinson, b C V Mehta | 2 |
| Mr Roberts, l-b-w Talpade | 2 |
| Mr Bhownagri, c Shunker, b C V Mehta | 5 |
| Mr Darnford, st Talpade | 5 |
| Mr Walcott, not out | 3 |
| Mr Khanderao, b C V Mehta | 0 |
| Extras | 6 |
| Total | 33 |

### LIBERAL C. C. vs. CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

These teams met on the Esplanade on Saturday The captain of the Cathedral team winning the toss elected to bat and compiled 47 runs of which Winkler contributed 17. The Liberals scored 59 runs, Kapadia scoring 15. For the Cathedral School Stevenson bowled well, while for the Liberal R. F. Nanjee took 5 good wickets for only 15 runs. The Liberals won by 12 runs.

### BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C.C. vs. FERGUSON UNION SPORTING CLUB.

A match was played between these clubs on Saturday and resulted in a win for the former by 35 runs.

### R. I. L. I. INDO-PORTUGUESE) vs. TELEGRAPH C.C.

This match was played on Saturday on the latters' ground and resulted in a win for the visitors by 4 wickets and 22 runs. Scores :—Telegraph C. C. 40 runs ; R. I. L. I. 62 for 6 wickets.

### PERSIAN CLUB vs. YOUNG ZOROASTRIANS.

These teams met on the ground of the Zoroastrians on Sunday, the match resulting in the Persians being beaten by 26 runs. The Y. Z. C. C. had the first service of the wicket and ran up 141 runs, though—at one time with only two wickets down for 100 an enormous aggregate seemed in prospect. Bharucha contributed a hard hit 32 and was assisted by A. Divecha (28) and H. Divecha and Mody who hit up 16 runs each. Chinoy for the old club captured 5 wickets and Parukh—who kept a good length throughout—three. The Persians began just as well as their rivals, knoking up 70 for 2 wickets, but a collapse then set in and although Parukh (26), J.L. Billimoria (18), Vacha (16) and Dadina (11) did well as things went the defeat could not be averted. Divecha—who took 6 wickets for 36—did excellently with the ball for the Zoroastrians.

### AHMEDABAD GYMKHANA vs. SABARMATI C. C.

This match was played on the Camp ground on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the Gymkhana by 180 runs. Scores :—

AHMEDABAD GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rev Leigh Lye, c Sweeney, b Raghoba | 7 |
| Mr F W Allison, c Sweeney, b Raghoo | 5 |
| Mr K E Mitford, c Ezekiel, b Raghoba | 53 |
| Mr J W Renny-Tailgour, c Skipwith, b Malcomb | 79 |
| Mr C H Frith, b Raghoba | 22 |
| Driver Lawrence, not out | 47 |
| Pte Lamon, l b w, b Sweeney | 0 |
| Mr C Mayne, b Sweeney | 8 |
| Capt Staddon, b Sweeney | 3 |
| Capt Woolridge, not out | 12 |
| Pte Brewer, did not bat | |
| Extras | 22 |
| Total (for 8 wks*) | 255 |

SABARMATI C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Kolawala, c R Tailgour, b Lawrence | 1 |
| Mr Reed, c Brewer, b Lawrence | 3 |
| Mr Francis, run out | 1 |
| Mr Peter Lobo, b Brewer | 3 |
| Mr F E Skipwith, l b w, b Mitford | 24 |
| Mr Anderson, b Mitford | 15 |
| Mr Sweeney, c Wooldridge, b Mitford | 1 |
| Mr Raghoba, c Lawrence, b Mitford | 7 |
| Mr Kdoo, not out | 8 |
| Mr Davis, b Lawrence | 1 |
| Mr Ezekiel, b Mitford | 2 |
| Extras | 19 |
| Total | 35 |

* Innings declared Closed.

## CRICKET AT BARODA.

A match was played on the Baroda College ground on Saturday, between the Baroda High School and the Baroda College 2nd eleven. Scores :—

COLLEGE.

| | 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr G J Baria, run out | 1 | b Parkar | 2 |
| Mr K G Vaokar, c Dalal, b Parkar | 4 | c Pitale, b Pradhan | 0 |
| Mr N R Patel, b Parkar | 3 | c Naik, b Pradhan | 4 |
| Mr M K Desai, c Dalal, b Pradhan | 7 | b Parkar | 13 |
| Mr T K Pandya, c Dalal, b Pradhan | 0 | b Parkar | |
| Mr L C Sheth, c Desai, b Parkar | 2 | st, b Dalal | 12 |
| Mr M K Desai, not out | 10 | st, b Parkar | 16 |
| Mr L A Desai, b Parkar | 0 | b Parkar | 12 |
| Mr D H Desai, st Naik, b Parkar | 0 | b Parkar | 0 |
| Mr C M Dalal, st, b Parkar | 2 | not out | 0 |
| Mr G A Joshi, b Parkar | 9 | | |
| Extras | 4 | Extras | 3 |
| Total | 42 | Total | 62 |

HIGH SCHOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr S K Pradhan, b Patel | 1 |
| Mr G K Dalal, c Desai, b Patel | 12 |
| Mr S G Parkar, c M K Desai, b Patel | 4 |
| Mr N Y Kale, c Vaokar, b Joshi | 30 |
| Mr S S Naik, b Shethe | 25 |
| Mr Shringarpure, b Shethe | 0 |
| Mr L A Desai, c L A Desai, b Vaokar | 3 |
| Mr B L Tavade, c Baria, b L A Desai | 4 |
| Mr M L Tavade, c M K Desai, b Vaokar | 23 |
| Mr A F Moulvi, b Patel | 5 |
| Mr Pitale, not out | 7 |
| Extras | 22 |
| Total | 136 |


ADVICE TO MOTHERS! —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.


## AN ALLEGED FALSE CHARGE.

AT the High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar was engaged in hearing a suit brought by Manohardas Sunderjee against Goculdas Luchmundas, in which the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 5,000 as damages for the acts of the defendant in maliciously and without reasonable or probable cause, filing an information against the plaintiff in the Esplanade Police Court on the 31st May 1901, and for the costs of this suit. Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Bhandarkar, instructed by Mr. Hiralal Dayabhoy, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jehabardjee, instructed by Messrs. Mansuklal Jamsetjee, and Hiralal, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that, on the 31st May 1901, the defendant filed an information against him in the Esplanade Police Court, and applied for a warrant of arrest from the Third Presidency Magistrate against the plaintiff on a charge of cheating and criminal misappropriation. In so doing, it was alleged, the defendant acted maliciously and without reasonable or probable cause. Though the magistrate gave a summons only, the plaintiff suffered heavily in reputation. The defendant, having no evidence to support the charges, which he made without any reasonable or probable cause and solely with a view to satisfy his malice, informed the magistrate though his pleader on the day of hearing, that he did not want to lead any evidence; and the magistrate thereupon discharged the plaintiff. By reason of the said acts of the defendant, the plaintiff had been kept out of employment; and those who came to know of the prosecution, supposing the plaintiff to be a criminal, refused to do any business with him. He had suffered pain of body and mind and loss of credit, and was obliged to incur expenses in his defence on the charge. Plaintiff had demanded from the defendant the sum of Rs. 5,000 as damages, but refused to pay it.

The defendant denied that in laying the information, he acted maliciously. He had reasonable and probable cause for his action, and affirmed that, in instituting criminal proceedings against the plaintiff, he acted in good faith and was not actuated by any improper motives. He said the plaintiff had not suffered in reputation by reason of the summons issued against him. It was true that the defendant's pleader did not lead evidence in the case, but it was untrue that he had no evidence to support the charges made. The defendant was advised that it was not easy to prove criminal intent, and that on the evidence at the disposal of the defendant's pleader, it was possible that the plaintiff would get the benefit of the doubt in the magistrate's mind. Defendant's pleader, under the circumstances, thought it was not worth while leading evidence in the case. Defendant said in this matter he was entirely guided by the advice of his pleader, with whose discretion he did not interfere. He said the plaintiff had suffered no damages by anything he had done. With a view, however, to avoid the worry and expense of defending the suit, defendant brought into court Rs. 60, and tendered the same to the plaintiff in full satisfaction of his claim for damages, and in addition thereto, defendant offered to pay to the plaintiff his costs of the suit up to the date of the filing of the written statement.

The hearing of the evidence in the case was proceeded with.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

Monday.—The barometer has changed by only a small amount except in Upper India, where it has fallen briskly to rapidly. Low pressure conditions in Lower Bengal have not yet developed into a depression, but moderate to heavy rain has fallen. Orissa and the adjacent districts of Balasore have received 4 inches, of rain and False Point, Cuttack, and Sambalpur, two. Allahabad has received a local fall of 2 1-2 inches, but rain in north-east India generally and Burma has been light. Rain has extended southwards on to the Madras coast and showers have fallen in South India and the Deccan. Very light showers have been received on the west coast, and North West India has been practically rainless. Trichinopoly and Madras report 2 inches. There is practically no monsoon on the west coast at present.

### THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Wilson Line steamer Congo, Captain C. Smith, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Hull, met with from Suez fine weather to 50 degree east, thence to 65 degree strong monsoon. The B. I. S. N. Company's steam Culna, Captain E. G. Watson, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Calcutta, via coast ports, experienced from Mangalore to Bombay strong to moderate North-Westerly and Westerly winds with a moderate swell and occasional squalls with rain. The steamer Ethiopia, Captain W. Jackson-Jones, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Colombo, reports having encountered ordinary monsoon weather, heavy rain, and squally up till Saturday when weather changed to fine.

## THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum and Co. have received the following reports :—

BASIN, AUG. 2.

The weather continues bright and quite clear and as the wind has shifted to the north the monsoon appears to have subsided for the present. The crop is working well and can do without rain for another fortnight.

KHAMGAUM, AUG. 3.

Cotton crops are doing well but one good rain is wanted in all our cotton districts as we have had no rain for the last 12 days. Weedings are nearly completed.

DONDAICHE, AUG. 3.

There has been no change in the weather which continues bright but cloudy at intervals. The young plants are thriving nicely at present but more rain will be wanted generally within a few days.

AKOT, AUG. 3.

The weather has continued bright and clear since our last advice of 31st ultimo and no rain has fallen. The cotton plants are in excellent condition but further rain would be very welcome as it is now nearly 18 days since we have had any heavy showers of rain. Weeding and harrowing are completed.

BARSI, AUG. 3.

The weather continues dry and rainless and also hot during the day but cold in the morning and evening. There is no prospect of rain unless the weather changes. The want of rain is seriously felt and about 30 miles round about Barsi, but in our cotton growing districts the prospects are favourable so far and the cotton plants could do well without rain for about 10 to 15 days. Heavy rain is however urgently needed all over the district. The scarcity of drinking water is seriously felt.

WADWAN, AUG. 3.

The weather since our last report has been bright with intervals of clouds. A westerly breeze blows during the day and the sky is cloudy. At night the sky becomes clear.

The cultivators are eagerly waiting for rain. Owing to such long delay anxiety is increasing day by day. Rain is absolutely wanted where sowing has been done as the young plants are suffering on account of the deficiency in moisture.

JALGAM-JAMOD, AUG. 2.

We have no change to report in the weather which continues to be dry and lightly sunny and windy. Weeding is in full progress and standing cotton and jawari plants are in a healthy condition.

### WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

Delhi, August 4.—Weather cloudy but no rain.

Jubbulpore, August 4.—Present weather is fine and favorable.

Secunderabad, August 4.—We have had since our last arrives (2nd instant) a rainfall of 1·40 inches.

Bhownagar, August 4.—No further rain.s More rain is wanted for growing crops. Weather is hot. Anxiety for rain is felt generally.

### TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 4TH AUG.

Amrisar.—Looks like rain. Rain general over district. Corp prospects generally good.

Hissar.—Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. More rain wanted generally. Cotton healthy.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton, teel-seed and food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Break needed generally. Rain general over district.

Cawnpore.—Looks like clearing up. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Amraoti.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain; cloudy intervals. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain

Bhownagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Barsi.—Drought still continues. Looks like clearing up. Unusually cool. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Sholapur.—Looks like rain. Food grains suffering from want of rain.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Bellary.—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla | | Esplade. | | Fort. | | Colaba. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. | Cts. | In. | Cts. | In. | Cts. | In. | Cts. |
| Previously registered | 22 | 48 | 29 | 45 | 26 | 78 | 23 | 78 |
| Monday, 4th Aug. | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 |
| Total | 22 | 41 | 29 | 45 | 26 | 78 | 26 | 76 |
| Total fall to Aug. 4th 1901. | 71 | 24 | 65 | 53 | 79 | 131 | 62 | 55 |
| Total fall to Aug. 4th 1900 | 45 | 38 | 49 | 41 | 48 | 39 | 47 | 03 |

### RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

| | In. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 24 | 32 |
| August 3rd, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m. | 0 | 03 |
| August 4th, do. do, | 0 | 00 |
| Total | 24 | 35 |

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 4TH OF AUGUST 1902.

| STATIONS. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st June to date. | Variation 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lahore | 29·484 | SE | 1 | 96·4 | 84·3 | 77 | .. | 5·47 | —3·28 |
| Sirsa | 29·517 | NE | 7 | 101·3 | 85·9 | 52 | .. | 3·57 | —3·97 |
| Delhi | 29·519 | WNW | 3 | 93·2 | 81·0 | 68 | .. | 13·06 | +0·62 |
| Agra | 29·551 | SW | 7 | 93·5 | 80·9 | 75 | .. | 16·00 | +1·38 |
| Cawnpore | 29·559 | WNW | 7 | 93·3 | 82·1 | 81 | .. | 7·16 | —9·08 |
| Allahabad | 29·605 | Calm | 6 | 90·6 | 74·8 | 95 | 2·40 | 20·57 | +3·86 |
| Jhansi | 29·597 | WSW | 5 | 92·4 | 79·7 | 77 | .. | 22·45 | +2·30 |
| Jacobabad | 29·486 | Calm | 3 | 106·9 | 85·1 | 67 | .. | 0·27 | —1·26 |
| Karachi | 29·655 | WSW | 16 | 93·4 | 83·3 | 72 | .. | 3·39 | —1·24 |
| Jaypore | 29·636 | W | 5 | 93·2 | 76·6 | 69 | .. | 6·20 | —4·51 |
| Ajmere | 29·554 | W | 12 | 92·4 | 79·6 | 71 | .. | 5·46 | —5·78 |
| Deesa | 29·679 | SW | 18 | 100·6 | 79·1 | 60 | .. | 1·90 | —11·93 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·708 | SW | 5 | 101·3 | 79·1 | 60 | .. | 3·80 | —10·70 |
| Bhuj | 29·683 | W | 23 | 94·3 | 79·9 | 63 | .. | 1·83 | —7·94 |
| Jamnagar | 29·725 | WSW | 19 | 94·8 | 78·2 | 64 | .. | 1·42 | —14·77 |
| Porbandar | 29·712 | WSW | 8 | 88·4 | 80·3 | 73 | .. | 6·38 | .. |
| Rajkot | 29·719 | WSW | 16 | 97·9 | 74·1 | 63 | .. | 0·98 | —18·26 |
| Dhowna gar Para | 29·738 | SW | 15 | 101·1 | 78·3 | 69 | .. | 4·28 | —5·90 |
| Veraval | 29·739 | WNW | 14 | 86

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1902.

## AN INDIAN MARINE CALLIOPE.

THIRTEEN years ago, the world was thrilled by the plucky display made by Commander Kane of H.M.S. Calliope, a third class cruiser, which alone escaped destruction in a hurricane off Apia, Samoa. The Calliope with the German cruisers Eber, Nipsic and Adler, and the American cruiser Vandalia, were lying off Apia in March 1889, when the ships' barometers warned them of a coming storm. When this was at his height, the Calliope dragged her anchors. The cables parted and she was only being held by one, when Captain Kane, instead of beaching the vessel as he at first contemplated, put out to sea. The remaining anchor was slipped, and the Calliope making for the most practicable opening in the line of reefs went full speed ahead in the teeth of the storm and gradually got out of harbour and into the open sea. She scraped the Vandalia as she passed, the crews of the American and the German cruisers sending up a cheer as the Calliope drew clear. It was the last cheer they ever raised for any one. The foreign vessels foundered with all hands, numbering close on two hundred and the Calliope alone survived. She was damaged stem and stern, sprung her fore yard and lost all her boats except one, but did not lose a single life. The Calliope reached Sydney where she was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Officers and crew were overwhelmed with congratulations, Lord Carrington, the Governor being among the first to call and express his admiration of the pluck with which the ship had been handled. The Calliope measured 235 ft. by 44 ft. 6 in. with a mean draught of 16ft 11m. She was a vessel of 2,770 tons, with engines of 2,700 horse power, and was manned by few short of three hundred British seamen of all ratings. We enter into details of the Calliope and her escape that the performance of the R.I.M.S. Elphinstone of 950 tons, measuring 205 ft. by 28ft., drawing 14 ft. 6 in., and manned by lascars, in the cyclone in the Bay of Bengal, in May last, may be the more fully appreciated. The Camorta and Hermod and Elphinatone ware within easy distance of one another when the cyclone came upon them. The Elphinstone made for the open sea and though damaged was saved with all hands. The Camorta and Hermod went down with the loss of something like a thousand lives.

The Elphinstone was on a voyage from Rangoon to Port Blair. On the 4th May, when the steamship passed the Krishna light there were absolutely no indications of a storm, but by ten o'clock there was a heavy rain squall and a cloud bank which appeared to rise and obscure the whole sky. In view of bad weather, Lieutenant-Commander Rowsell had everything lashed, ports and dead lights closed, and by the time this had been done both wind and sea were high. Both increased in force, making it impossible to get the boats inboard. With shoal water beneath them and behind, Commander Rowsell determined to make for the open sea. It was a wise, as well as a plucky course to follow, for had he not adopted it and decided to return north as the Camorta and Hermod presumably did, it is more than probable that he would have been drawn on to the Baragua flats and have come to serious grief. A strict observance of the law of storms would have dictated the less manly course, but the shallowness of the water was a circumstance which bade a prudent navigator act on his own judgment and to make first of all for sea-room. If the Camorta and Hermod had done likewise, it is probable that they, their crews and passengers would have been above water to-day. The character of the storm and the enormous amount of damage it did both ashore and at sea are well known to our readers, and the experiences of the R. I. M. S. Elphinstone, which we report in detail in our news columns, to-day, show that she had an exceedingly perilous time. Seas swamped her whaler and steam-cutter, the former floating away, the latter sinking immediately astern of the ship. Notwithstanding all that could be done to prevent it, water in tons poured into the engine-room and stokehold. During the storm too, the port anchor got adrift from its lashings. The first Lieutenant, Mr. Morland, went to the chain-locker and unshackled the cable. With a rope tied round him he went forward and let chain and anchor go, but not until they had done considerable damage to the hull of the ship. The starboard boats were turned in their davits, torn and shivered to pieces, fragments of them being carried across the decks, the wind being so stormy at the time that the officers were compelled to lash the helm and take temporary shelter. The vessel took some very heavy seas aboard, but they ran off to leeward, thus avoiding accumulation of any continuous weight of water. It is a thrilling story as told by our correspondent, and one which reflects the highest credit both upon the individual officers concerned and the Indian Marine in general, for it was a feat with which that of the Calliope will hardly bear comparison.

The ship being badly damaged, was temporarily repaired in the Andamans and subsequently came to Bombay for complete overhaul. According to custom, a Court of Inquiry was held and the whole of the circumstances attending the case were inquired into. As the result of the inquiry we learn from Simla, the finding of the Court, confirmed by the Government of India, gives the commander and officers the meed of praise which is their undoubted due. They saved a valuable ship and a couple of hundred lives by their pluck and good seamanship. Had they followed hard and fast rules they would have put back. But putting back would have sent them to join the ill-fated Camorta and Hermod. The Court of Inquiry, composed of senior officers of the service, paid tribute to the gallantry of Commander Rowsell, which had saved the ship and the lives of his men, a point which was duly laid before the Government of India in the Marine Department. We understand too, both Mr. Morland, the first Lieutenant, and Mr. Bunyer, Chief Engineer, were both reported upon in complimentary terms. In bringing to public notice the gallantry of the Commander and officers of the ship, and the excellent seamanship displayed, we can only regret that the exigencies of the service necessitated the delay in the publication of the report of an occurrence which adds to the glory of the British mariner in every branch of sea-service, and furnishes another brilliant example of British pluck and endurance. Commander Rowsell, who pending the inquiry was transferred to another ship, has been replaced in command of the Elphinstone, which we hope will be but preliminary, to his appointment to a larger and more important command.

INDIAN CROPS. MR. O'CONOR, the Director-General of Statistics, has issued a statement of the area and yield of some of the principal crops in India during the past ten years. Within that period there has been severe famine over extensive tracts of the country, and the statistics for the years of shortage, of course, show a great contraction compared with the preceding years. Last year certain of the crops had not recovered their original area or yield, and a comparison with the figures of ten years ago is therefore of interest. In 1891-92 the rice producing area which in the return is restricted to Burma, Bengal, and Madras, where the crop is most extensively grown, comprised 49,539,031 acres, and the yield amounted to 314,804,161. In 1894-5, and from 1897 to 1900 both area and production were greatly increased, but after a decline in 1900-01 they rose last year to something over the figures of ten years ago. The total area estimated to be under rice in 1901-2 in the provinces where it is most largely cultivated was 49,620,326 acres, and the production reached 395,329,247 cwts. or more than eighty million cwts. greater than the outturn of a decade ago. The area and production of wheat has fluctuated during the ten years; but though last year the acreage sown was considerably less than in 1891-92, the production was not so greatly below that of ten years ago. The wheat area in 1901-2 comprised 23,300,581 acres and yielded 6,009,016 tons; as against 27,033,172 acres and 6,442,760 tons in 1891. Cotton last year showed a larger area than ten years previously, being grown over 14,232,135 acres as against 11,730,000 acres and the production amounted to 1,969,238 bales compared with 1,497,000. Since 1895, the extent of linseed cultivation has been much below that of 1891-92, but last year's figures of area and yield were much better than those of the two preceding years. The latest returns give 6,299,326 acres under linseed and a production of 342,624 tons as against 7,255,000 acres and 487,000 tons at the beginning of the decennial period under review. Rape and mustard seed have increased during the ten years, and the 11,382,886 acres under these crops last year produced 964,923 tons as against 10,258,000 acres and only 535,000 tons in 1891-92. Sesamum has also shown advances during the ten years, and the area of 3,543,296 acres yielded 229,952 as compared with 138,000 tons produced by 2,037,000 acres ten years since. The statistics in respect of jute begin with 1892-93 and since then with the exception of the years from 1898 to 1900 have steadily increased. The cultivation last year extended over 2,249,000 acres, and the production amounted to six and a half million bales. In 1992-93 the figures were 2,135,142 acres and 5,717,444 bales. There is evidence of the crisis that has overtaken the indigo industry in a reduction of acreage and outturn, the former standing in 1901-02 at 803,697 acres and the yield at 121,475 cwts., or nearly 58,000 cwts. less than in 1892-93. The statistics of the growth of sugar cane are given only for the years since 1898, and the production last year was 2,378,469 tons from an area of 2,457,429 acres compared with 2,076,234 tons and 2,502,381 acres four years previously.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE OF 1898. THE report on the total solar eclipse of January, 1898, as observed at Jeur in the Bombay Presidency, by Mr. Kavasji Dadabhai Naegamvala, the director of the Poona Observatory, is of extreme astronomical interest. The expedition to Jeur was fitted out in the completest possible way, thanks to the interest Government and private individuals took in the matter, and the programme of work arranged and carried out was also very comprehensive. The chief object which Mr. Naegamvala had in view, was to observe and record the spectroscopic phenomena associated with the eclipse, a thing which had not previously been fully accomplished. It was of course essential that the place selected for the camp of the expedition should be as near as possible to a railway, and two places eventually suggested themselves—Karad and Jeur, both of which were exactly in the centre of the belt of totality. Karad would have made an ideal camping centre for the expedition, but plague prevailed there, and it was deemed advisable eventually to go to Jeur. The triumph of the expedition was the record obtained of the spectrun of the "flash" which in the solar eclipse slightly precedes totality. This spectrum differs entirely from the ordinary spectrum given by the sun's rays in that the dark lines which appear in it are replaced by bright bands. It has been suggested, and at first sight one would think the suggestion a very natural one, that the spectrum of the "flash" is merely a reversal of the ordinary or Fraunhof spectrum, and is in relation to it merely what the photographic negative is to the picture, but Mr. Naegamvala thinks otherwise, and his investigations in this direction form by far the most important part of his work, and will be studied by astronomers and chemists with the keenest interest. To those of an unscientific turn of mind, of course, such a question matters little, but the fact that the volume issued yesterday, containing upwards of 80 large pages and 30 photos and diagrams was produced as the result of observations compressed within a space of two minutes, the period of totality, cannot but be interesting. From a scientific point of view the eclipse which India was given such a splendid opportunity of observing, could not have been more important, and everybody connected with the Jeur expedition is to be warmly congratulated on the results obtained. A good many things as to which the astronomical world were in doubt appear to have been cleared up, and what is perhaps more important, the way has been paved for still greater success in future observations.

THE BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE. THE annual report of the Bombay Veterinary College for the year 1901-1902 is published and reveals a state of things highly satisfactory to Government and the Principal of the College. The report shows that the number of pupils studying the Diploma Course has increased from 33 on March 31st, 1901, to 46 on the same date in 1902. This is an eminently satisfactory feature of the report, and the account given by the Principal of the competition for scholarships and the general character of the elected scholars, seems to show that under the present system the material obtained is more promising than formerly. The examination results in the Diploma course are moderate, but with the abolition of the written examination, resulting as it will in the application of a better and more practical text, better results should be shown in future. Another satisfactory feature is that of the six graduates who passed this year four are employed, and that three of the unemployed graduates of former years have obtained posts. With a return of prosperity in this Presidency, Local Board veterinary dispensaries will no doubt be established, and thus afford an opening for passed students of the Diploma Course. Proposals have been made to Government to place the Assistant Professor of the College on the list of gazetted officers, but in view of the contemplated transfer of control of the College from the Educational to the Agricultural Department, orders on the subject are in abeyance.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia, with the outward Mails of the 25th ultimo, left Aden at 7 p. m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m., on Friday next.

Two more deaths have occurred among the native passengers injured in the railway accident at Khatauli, on the North-Western line, on Thursday.

DR. WATT left Simla on Saturday to resume his tour in connection with the Delhi Exhibition. He will return to Simla about the 20th instant, for a further consultation with the Viceroy.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 12th July 1902, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1901 of 86,101 maunds and Rs. 13,690 in the earnings.

THE weekly total of plague deaths in India during the season has never fallen below one thousand, and now apparently low watermark has been reached and the tide of mortality is unhappily once more rising. The figures for the week ending July 26th show an increase in the number of deaths from 1,100 to 1,459, mostly in Bombay Presidency, where the mortality was 1,006. There was a rise also in the plague deaths in Mysore State, the Punjab, and some districts of Madras.

THE Kushalgarh-Kohat-Thall Railway is very near completion, as railhead reached Thall on the 29th July and material trains arrived there on the following day. The plate-laying on this last section of the line has been very difficult, as bridges and cuttings were unfinished, and formation at some points was hard to get over. The work of linking in the 50 miles of line, the balance completed since the Sappers and Pioneers left, has been done in fifteen weeks. The party engaged in the task have also erected 2,669 feet of girders for major and minor bridges, a highly creditable piece of work.

WE understand that it will not be possible for the Viceroy to observe the time-honoured custom of returning the visit of all the Princes and Chiefs to him on the occasion of the Delhi Coronation Durbar. In a circular which has been issued, it is stated that the Viceroy has in his four years' tenure of office made the acquaintance of almost all the Chiefs in India, and in order to save time, interviews will be granted to three principal Chiefs from each Province who the Governor or the Lieutenant Governor may select and present personally. The arrangement seems a sensible one in every way.

AN Indian Police Reform scheme by Colonel Ewart of the Punjab Police, which was worked out in detail some 15 years ago and then pigeon-holed, is the subject of a letter in the "Pioneer," the writer of which remarks :—"The scheme aimed at the introduction of an Imperial instead of Provincial system for improving the agency for the prevention and detection of crime, a matter which is one of the principal "raisons d'etre" of the Commission which is to meet in October. It seems only reasonable to hope that the papers may be exhumed from their grave in the pigeon-holes of the period and brought under discussion again."

THE Marine Court of Enquiry, held in connection with the damage suffered by the Indian Marine vessel Elphinstone in a cyclone in the Bay of Bengal, reported entirely in favour of Commander Rowsell and held that he acted to the best of his ability under circumstances of great difficulty, and that he should be restored to the command of the Elphinstone at once. The Government of India have confirmed these recommendations, and have held that credit is due to Commander Rowsell and his officers for the way they managed the vessel. The Government of India have also heard with gratification of the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Morland who, when the storm was at its height, crept out at the risk of his life, and cut away an anchor, which had become loose, and was endangering safety of the vessel.

THE new Mysore Administration scheme is, we understand, a simple one. It provides for the Maharaja at the head of affairs, assisted by the Dewan and two Councillors. The business will practically be divided into "scheduled" and "non-scheduled". The first will comprise all important business which will be dealt with and disposed of by the Maharaja personally after considering any observations that have been made by the Dewan and Councillors thereon. The non-scheduled business will be disposed of by the Dewan as the Executive head of the Government, after having passed through the particular Councillor to whose Department it belongs. The Councillors will take under the new scheme a fairly direct part in the administration, each being allotted a portfolio and being entrusted with a certain amount of supervision over the affairs of the Departments which they control. In the event of an impasse arising, as in the case of friction between the Dewan and Councillors, a reference will be made to the Maharaja, whose opinion will be final.

THE Commander-in-Chief has forwarded to the Government of India a report by Lieutenant-Colonel Scallon, 22nd Bombay Rifles, on the Zhob section of the Mahsud-Waziri Blockade, with a recommendation that the acknowledgments of the Government of India should be accorded to that officer and the troops under him for the good work done by them. In reply, the Government express agreement with the Commander-in-Chief that Lieutenant-Colonel Scallon and the troops and levies under his command had done excellent work, and request that the acknowledgments of the Government be conveyed to them.

## STORIES OF KITCHENER.
### WHY HE HAS SUCCEEDED.
(BY A SOLDIER.)

With all truth it may be said that there is not at the present moment among all the subjects of his Majesty the King a single personality that commands so great a degree of public interest as the grim laconic soldier who has been twice welcomed on return from a victorious campaign.

In Lord Kitchener, writes "A Soldier" in the "Daily Express", we see a man who with no assistance from favour or affection, and in spite of an uncompromising disregard of all those influences which the world recognises as the usual avenues to success, has won his way to the very forefront among the great public servants of the Empire. Be it remembered too that not only has he proved his title to be accounted a pre-eminent military genius, but he has also, whenever occasion arose, been able to employ a statesmanship and diplomatic talents of so high an order that it may be doubted whether he achieved greater advantage for his country by the edge of his sword than by his persuasive and adoptable personality.

It was undoubtedly this rare quality of his which went so far to facilitate the amicable settlement of the Fashoda question, the subsidence of Dervish fanaticism, and subsequently the cheerful acquiescence of the Boers in their final absorption by the British Empire.

For a long time a certain sphynx-like impenetrability was the only visible characteristic of the man who seemed to avoid all the social pathways to distinction. Then by degrees through the steel-clad nature an infinite array of great qualities became visible upon the call of necessity. It has been said that he owes his diplomatic powers to long association with one of the greatest of living diplomatists, Lord Cromer. But there is one feature of Kitchener's strange life and training which, though generally lost sight of, has had a very large share in moulding a nature and capacity of whose depths very few have formed any accurate estimate.

PATIENCE AND POWER.

It was during those earlier years of his life in the wilderness amid the children of the desert that Kitchener acquired that infinite patience and power of gauging the deeper motives and springs of thought and action which have been the secret of his conspicuous thoroughness and have endowed his work with such consistent success in the great human movements which he has been called upon to control.

I well remember a simple but typical instance of this man-knowledge of his which occurred at the time when his silent army was creeping up the Nile like a rumour which ever grew more certain in the flash of some fresh achievement. He had ordered an officer to take an Arab force to guard some important wells in the Bayuda. At the hour of marching the sheikh obstinately refused to go that day, but would to-morrow. With some trepidation the officer reported to Kitchener.

"Wait," said the Sirdar, much to the officer's surprise. The same thing happened the next morning, the next, and the next, and the astonished officer still listened to the unruffled order of his grim chief, "Wait till to-morrow." At last the sheikh suddenly rose up and marched away, and then it transpired that it was his unlucky day he was seeking to avoid, when had he been engaged in action, some misfortune he confidently believed would have been certain to befall him.

"THEY WILL WANT US."

But Kitchener's ever-present tact has been hardly less conspicuous than his power of accurate forecast. It is not generally known that on being consulted as to the South African command at the outset of the Boer imbroglio, he advised the Government that the successful issue of such a campaign entirely depended on the employment of a vast army. In those days, as is well known, the Government's estimate of the task before them was a much lower one than that of the Egyptian Sirdar, and another general was employed. With some of his Egyptian officers Kitchener was returning by sea to the Nile when certain of the party bemoaned their luck at being sent back to the Soudan on the eve of war in South Africa.

"Have patience," observed the Sirdar, with a note of prophecy in his tone, "they will want us all there before long."

So two years and a half ago the summons came to the grim, expectant man at Khartoum, and he went, with the enthusiastic confidence of the nation, to become Chief of the Staff in the army of South Africa. It will do nothing to minimise the appreciation of his countrymen that for a considerable period he who had so lately occupied the first place in their imaginations should have so completely hidden his personality behind that of the gallant old veteran who led our armies; never once attempting to obtrude his claims to recognition while engaged upon a herculean task which was to evolve order out of chaotic entanglement and fit the huge force, 6,000 miles from its base, for the great advance that was to change the whole fortunes of the war.

Then followed the terribly arduous months of his supreme command when the war assumed a character which tried to the utmost both his patience and the capacity of his scattered subordinates in all parts of the vast theatre of war. Big as the army was, it was not large enough for its tremendous task, and it may be easier to appraise the genius of our great Captain when we note that a highly competent German military authority declared that to ensure success under the peculiar circumstances of the case 500,000 men would not be too many.

But Kitchener, as in the Soudan, proved to be an adept at cutting his coat to suit his cloth. Having captured his enemy's last battery, he proceeded to build him up with 4,000 miles of stone walls and barbed wire. The Boers themselves confess that as they saw these remorseless barriers growing around them every day they realised that the end was not far off. If ever success entitled a general to such a sobriquet, surely he is "Stonewall" Kitchener.

OUT-IDE HIS SPHERE.

He has been called a woman-hater, but to a distinguished lady who once attacked him on the point, Kitchener replied: "I don't deserve the character. The truth is, your sex have come so very little into my life that I have never taken them into my consideration. I am aware they exist, but always and ever outside my sphere of action."

"He may be called a woman-hater," smiled Queen Victoria, "all I can say is, he was very nice to me." Another woman told a different tale. She was very beautiful, but a Boer spy, and during the earlier stages of the war had been successful in extracting information from susceptible staff officers and others, which had been of the greatest service to the enemy. On Lord Kitchener's arrival the siren hurried to Capetown, hoping, with ordinary luck, to make a grand coup. This is how she described her interview with the ex-Sirdar:

"I don't believe he is a man," she said. "He is a sphinx. He turned and fixed his cold eyes upon me with a gaze like that of a basilisk, and I felt every moment that if he read my secret he would shoot me without a moment's compunction. I never want to see that man or his eyes again".

One of the wonders of the war, as a Colonial soldier remarked the other day, was that Kitchener was not more often in danger of capture by the Boers during his surprising dashes across the area of operations. A distinctive feature of the campaign—never permitted to pass the Censor—was the incessant ubiquity of the British Commander-in-Chief, who, without any warning, seemed able to materialize himself suddenly in the most unexpected quarters, until from north to south, east to west, men grew to be suspicious of his presence in the very air around them, and the mere report that "K. of K." was on the horizon was enough to electrify every man and officer into a state of supernatural vigilance.

"Perpetual motion" was his panacea as he flew hither and thither through the wide theatre of war, keeping columns and commandoes stirred up in one restless seething movement, until Schalk Burger and his men came into Pretoria and said it was time the land had peace again. Men who were on Lord Kitchener's personal staff just before the end declared that if the Chief could only get the majority of the Boer leaders within reach of his tongue peace would be arranged in a few days.

And so it was. Never in the history of war has there been witnessed so astonishing a phenomenon as the joyous acknowledgment of defeat by a whole nation which the personality of the victorious general has done so much to inspire. Whatever the future may hold in store, Lord Kitchener has already done enough to secure a foremost place in the ranks of his country's heroes.

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### AGITATION AT JOHANNESBURG.

### CHINESE LABOUR FOR THE MINES.

### THE IMMIGRATION OF WOMEN.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

A movement is on foot at Johannesburg to organise a representative body, which, in the absence of representative institutions, will be able to speak authoritatively on all matters of public interest.

The "Times" Johannesburg correspondent telegraphs that some influential financial Houses are attempting to prepare the way for the introduction of Chinese labour into the Transvaal owing to the scarcity of native labour.

The women's emigration scheme has been taken over by the Government who have arranged to dispatch the first party consisting of fifty domestic servants and six dressmakers to South Africa.

## CHINA AND THE POWERS.

### GARRISONS IN SHANGHAI.

### REQUEST FOR WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The "Times" Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that the Nanking Viceroy has addressed a strongly worded request to the Consuls of the Four Powers maintaining garrisons in Shanghai for the early withdrawal of the troops. The Chinese state that the British, French and Japanese Consuls have concurred while referring the matter to the Ministers.

## THE INDIAN TROOPS IN ENGLAND.

### THE TOUR IN THE PROVINCES.

### CONTINGENT DELIGHTED.

The Indian Troops have returned to Hampton Court delighted with their Provincial Tour.

## EX-PRESIDENT STEYN.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

Ex-president Steyn has arrived in Holland.

## THE KING OF RUMANIA.

The King of Rumania has arrived at Ischl on a visit to the Emperor Franz Joseph.

## RAS MAKONNEN IN LONDON.

Ras Makonnen has returned to London.

## GENERAL LUCAS MEYER IN ENGLAND.

### INVITED TO THE CORONATION.

### MR. SEDDON'S PROTEST.

### MAKING GODS OF THE BOERS.

The King has invited the Boer General Meyer to attend the Coronation. He replied that he would have liked to stay, but his medical advisers have ordered him to the Continent to take the waters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 4.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent cables :—

General Lucas Meyer has arrived in England and is being lionised.

Mr. Seddon complains that we are making gods of the Boers.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## CRICKET.

### CORRECTION.

LONDON, AUG. 4.

The telegram dated London, 2nd August, should read :—

"Sussex went in and scored 185 in first innings and 130 for one wicket in the second innings".

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUGUST 4.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Persia, with the English Mails of the 25th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 7 p. m., yesterday.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The Bombay Mails of the 19th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

## DISSENSIONS AMONG THE LIBERALS.

### LORD ROSEBERY AND SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 4.

An "Englishman" special cablegram dated London, the 2nd inst., states :—

It is understood that a section of the Liberal party under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman are highly incensed at Lord Rosebery's recent speech, and especially at his statement that the victory at Leeds is a triumph for the Liberal Imperialists. They consider Lord Rosebery is making an underhand attempt to undermine the influence of their leader.

## THE KAISER AND LORD KITCHENER.

### INVITATION TO VISIT GERMANY.

The London correspondent of the "Englishman" cables :—

The "Standard" hears that the German Emperor has sent a pressing invitation to Lord Kitchener to visit Germany, saying that the whole army would be proud to welcome so distinguished a soldier.

## RAILWAY COLLISION AT KIUL.

### GUARD KILLED.

### FIREMAN AND PASSENGERS INJURED.

The up Punjab mail which left Howrah on Saturday night ran into a goods train standing at Kiul station at mile 261 from Howrah.

The guard of the goods train was killed and the fireman of the mail train was injured, but not seriously. Three native passengers were also injured.

Mr. Dring, the Agent of the Railway, who was travelling in the train, directed the operations for the relief of the injured.

The passengers and mails were transferred to a fresh train after a detention of four hours.

The accident was apparently due to a breach of the rules, and will form the subject of a departmental enquiry.

## THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

### ARRIVAL IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 4.

The Viceroy arrived at 8-20 this morning, accompanied by Mr. H. W. C. Lamduff, Colonel Baring, Mr. J. B. Wood, Captain Armstrong, I. M. S., Captain Yard-Buller and Captain Knox. His Excellency was received by the British Resident, who presented Sir George Wolf-Murray and the Dewan of Mysore and fifty other State officers. The Lincolns furnished a guard of honor on the platform, and the Mysore Infantry outside the station. The 4th Hussars provided an escort to the Residency, the route being lined the whole way by Imperial Service Lancers, the Madras Infantry being stationed at two arches.

His Excellency was welcomed first by the City Commissioners and then by the Commissioners of the civil and military station. The local Rifle Volunteers furnished a guard of honour at the Residency. His Excellency was first met on the frontier of the Mysore Province last night by Mr. Madhavarow, the senior Councillor, and Mr. Basappaji Urs from the palace. Beautiful weather prevailed and His Excellency looked the picture of robust health after his long railway journey.

At 5 this afternoon the Viceroy inspected the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers at parade. The weather was very damp, in consequence of which the whole of the programme arranged, could not be performed. Having marched past, the whole regiment, men and horses, lay down almost like one man for some time, exemplifying the value of such control and handiness on service, on patrol outpost or reconnaissance. The men then remounted, formed a mass, dismounted again quickly, and left their horses with one rein and passed through the girth of rockets which were now let off. The carbines were fired, the men cheered and simulated the melee, the result being that only three horses out of the whole regiment of 600 were bolted. The men reformed and advanced in line and cheered his Excellency, who then spoke few words complimenting Col. Desaraj Urs, Chief Commandant, Mysore State troops and Capt. Macquoid, Inspecting Officer. Thereafter the Viceroy inspected the transport lines and carts, organized by the Mysore Government for the Imperial Service. The increasing inclemency of the weather deterred his Excellency from inspecting the site selected for the Indian Institute of Research. His Excellency may do so to-morrow.

## THE KING'S RECOVERY.

### THANKSGIVING SERVICES AT BANGALORE.

Thanksgiving services for the King's recovery were held in all the churches here last night, the National Anthem being sung at the conclusion.

## BANGALORE RACES.

BANGALORE, AUG. 4.

The extra day's Race Meeting was held to-day. The following are results :—

HURDLE RACE.—One and a half miles, over 6 flights.

Dr Spooner Hart's Chorister, 10st 11lb ..... Carter 1
Sultan Johore's Gaulme, 11st ..... Capt Randall 2

Time—3 min. 59 seconds.

WELTER RACE.—5 furlongs.

Mr Black Hawkin's Wingfield, 11st ..... Capt Randall 1
Mr Henderson's Corie Belle, 10st 2lbs ..... Mirjan 2
Capt Armstrong's Son of Gun, 9st 13lbs ..... Macquade 3

Also ran Killarney 7-7lbs. Time—1min. 9secs.

SUBSTITUTION ARAB PONY STAKES—Half a mile.

Capt Bell's Superb, 8st 6lbs ..... Macquade 1
Mr Sattar's Essex, 7st 7lbs ..... O'Neill 2
Mr Queripel's Ruby, 8st 12lbs ..... Mirjan 3

Also ran, Red Gauntlet, 10st. 7lbs.; Barty, 9st Time—5min. 9secs.

PONY SCURRY—Half a mile.

Col Grant's Debate, 7st 8lbs. ..... Gooloo 1
Col Armstrong's Roxana, 9st 12lbs ..... Owner 2

Dead heat between Allardice's Sardine, 7st. 12lbs and Mango. Also ran Becoles 11st, 7lbs., Swivelle 9st. 8lbs., Flight 8st. 6lbs., Goldflow 7st. 7lbs Time—5 mins. 6 secs.

INSTALLATION STAKES.—Half a mile.

Mr Black Hawkin's Wingfield, 9st 10lbs ..Capt Randall 1
Mr Sattar's Seamist, 10st 6lbs ..... Robinson 2
Capt Strong's Larrikin, 7st 12lbs ..... O'Neill 3

Also ran Knight Templar 9st. 7lbs., King Fisher 8st. 12lbs., Wadhurst 7st. 4lbs. Time—5 mins. 3 secs.

POLO PONY RACE—Three furlongs.

Mysore Lancers Polo Club's Miss Alice, 12st ..... 1
Shah Mirza Beg's Torpedo, 10st 8lbs ..... 2
Shah Mirza Beg's Bhyram, 9st 10lbs ..... 3

Also ran Donald 12st. 7lb. No time was taken. The race was run in a storm of rain.

## THE LATE LORD ACTON'S LIBRARY.

### MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO MR. MORLEY

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 4.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram dated London, the 3rd inst., states :—

Mr. Andrew Carnegie who purchased the late Lord Acton's library of 80,000 volumes, has presented it to Mr. John Morley.

## DEATH OF LIEUT.-COLONEL HOLME.

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

Lieutenant-Colonel Holme, Commanding First Buffs, died at Shewbo yesterday from dysentery.

## SIGNALISING A CORONATION HONOUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, AUGUST 4.

A grand evening party was given to Mr. Hargovindas Dwarkadas Kantawala, late Director of Vernacular Instruction, Baroda, in recognition of the title of Rao Bahadur conferred upon him in the Coronation honors. All the elite were present.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

A royal warrant is published increasing the pay of the Royal Artillery artificers.

Warrant officers are made eligible for the long service silver medal.

A change in regulations is notified permitting the enlistment of boys over fourteen years old as trumpeters in native cavalry and artillery and as buglers in the sapper corps.

General officers commanding districts are empowered to sanction the re-enrolment of pensioned native soldiers.

Major-General Christopher, Director-General of Supply and Transport, takes ninety days' leave Home. He will probably sail by the last boat in August. Colonel Hawkes, Inspector-General of Supply and Transport, Punjab Command, proceeds on ninety days' privilege leave this week.

It has been ruled that all troops who landed either at Sinho or Tongku between 10th June and 14th August 1900, are eligible for the "Relief of Pekin" clasp on the China medal, but troops who landed at other ports in North China are ineligible for the clasp.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, AUG. 4.

The annual meeting of the Bank of Madras was held this evening, Sir George Arbuthnot in the chair.

Moving the adoption of the report Sir George said that owing to low rates of interest during the first half of the year, the profits were abnormally small. During the second half, owing to good demand of money, the bank had done a sound and satisfactory business, resulting in net profits of 15 per cent. on the capital of the Bank of Madras. The bank was at considerable disadvantage when compared with Bengal and Bombay, owing to the large number of its branches compared with the amount of its share capital; having in consequence very heavy establishment charges as compared with other presidency banks. The current business of the bank was sound and progressive. The bank's holding of Government Paper was somewhat large, and the price at which it stood was only fractionally above the present market rate. He did not think it creditable to the Government of India's manipulation of this country's finances that this security bearing three and-a-half per cent. interest should stand at considerable discount, when at Home what was practically same security but on sterling basis and paying only three per cent. interest was at a premium. He thought it desirable that the Government should try the experiment of a three per cent. rupee loan, carrying the option of enforcement for payment of interest at 1-4d. per rupee. This would popularise and enhance the value of the existing three and a-half per cent. loan.

The report was then unanimously adopted and office bearers were elected.

## CRICKET AT POONA.

### GYMKHANA vs. BARONET CLUB.

The match was begun to-day in fine weather. The wicket was in excellent order. Dr. Pavri won the toss and sent the Parsis in. Pavri and Colabawalla going in to face the bowling of Wood and Greig. The latter opened the attack well, dismissing Pavri before he could open his account. Raja (junior) filled the gap, and these two raised the score by steady play. With the total at 40 Sprott missed Raja behind the wicket, and this batsman later showed his appreciation by a bit for 5, which brought up the half century. At 160 Sargent replaced Wood, and was freely punished. Field relieved Greig and sent down a maiden, and his next over cost one run, 80 being signalled 1 hour and 15 minutes from the commencement. Wood again took over the bowling from Sargent, who had been proving expensive. With the score at 86 Greig again took over the trundling, and his third ball clean bowled Raja, both the other balls beating the batsman (86-2-59). Raja (senior) simply walked out to the wicket and back, Greig bowling him before he troubled the scorers.

The Parsis made 258 runs in their 1st innings; the best displays being shown by Colabawala and Daruwala. Many others scored heavily. Polishwala's 40 were got up by excellent hitting.

The Poona Gymkhana again fared badly at the hands of Writer, who is undoubtedly in splendid form this year. The first two wickets fell to him before the second decade was reached, and the third fell a little later to a smart catch by Chenoy. The following are the scores :—

BARONET CRICKET CLUB

First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Doctor Pavri, b Greig | 0 |
| Mr F P Colabawalla, b Greig | 31 |
| Mr D M Raja (junior), b Greig | 59 |
| Mr D M Raja (Senior), b Greig | 0 |
| Mr Mehrouji, l-b-w, Wood | 15 |
| Mr Daruwalla, b Lumsden | 29 |
| Mr Gagrat, st Sprott, b Field | 28 |
| Mr P J Chenoy, run out | 36 |
| Mr Polishwalla, b Wilkins | 40 |
| Mr D N Writer, b Greig | 6 |
| Mr Kakal, not out | 7 |
| Extras | 10 |
| Total | 258 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | O. | R. | M. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Greig | 33 | 85 | 7 | 5 |
| Wood | 30 | 77 | 10 | 2 |
| Sargent | 4 | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| Field | 15 | 28 | 3 | 1 |
| Lumsden | 3 | 20 | 0 | 1 |
| Wilkins | 1 | 7 | 0 | 1 |

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Sprott, not out | 10 |
| Mr Wilkins, b Writer | 3 |
| Mr Tillard, b Writer | 5 |
| Major Hazelton, c Chinoy, b Pavri | 5 |
| Mr Manners, not out | 6 |
| Rest to bat | |
| Extras | 3 |
| Total | 32 |

## THE LATE SIRDAR DORABJEE PUDUMJEE.

POONA, AUGUST 4.

A preliminary meeting was held this afternoon to take steps to perpetuate the memory of the late Sirdar Dorabjee Pudumjee in Petit Hall, Sirdar Dastoor Boshang Jamasp presiding.

Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Khandalewalla in explaining the object of the meeting said a public meeting will be called at an early date in the Native General Library to adopt measures to carry out the wishes of the admirers. A committee was formed to collect subscriptions.

## INDISPOSITION OF THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay is suffering from fever.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted—(21-4-02).

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted—(11-5-02).

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers—(11-5-02).

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used—(12-5-02).

Cable anger Calinda interrupted—(2-6-02).

Bhambo Route to China interrupted beyond the British Frontier—(4-8-02).

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. on the 4th August 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | Fl. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 0 | 6 | 0 p.m. | ... | ... |
| Teheran | 4 | 12 | 64 p.m. | ... | 45 |
| Suez | 4 | 2 | 40 p.m. | ... | 7 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 4th August, 1902.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | 1 | 14 | 0 | 2 |
| " Karachi | 0 | 31 | 0 | 1 |
| " Madras | 0 | 11 | 0 | 6 |

## THE CYCLONE IN THE BAY.

### THE R. I. M. S. ELPHINSTONE'S EXPERIENCES.

### COMMANDER COMMENDED.

SOMEWHAT late in the day come further particulars of the cyclone in the Bay of Bengal in May last and the part played in it by the Royal Indian Marine steamer Elphinstone. The steamer, under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Rowsell, was on the voyage from Rangoon to Port Blair when she ran into the storm. Knowing his vessel and that she would have no chance in shallow water if he put her about, Commander Rowsell determined to run southward and get sea-room. The steamers Camorta and Hermod apparently followed the lines laid down in the Laws of Storms and running northwards went down in shallow water with the loss of all hands. The Elphinstone would doubtless have met a similar fate but for the gallantry of the commander and his officers. Their ship though saved was badly damaged, necessitating temporary repairs at Port Blair. These completed, she came to Bombay for thorough overhaul. An official inquiry into the circumstances attending the damage to the vessel was held and the report forwarded to the Government of India in the Marine Department, by whom it has been confirmed. The report of the Board, which was presided over by Captain Chandler, R. I. M., found that the commander had acted with great discretion and highly commended his conduct to the notice of Government. Commander Rowsell, who was temporarily transferred to the Sladen, has in consequence been re-appointed to command of the Elphinstone, the ship which with her entire crew he undoubtedly saved from following the Hermod and Camorta to the bottom.

Now that the Government of India's order on the inquiry have been made known, we may publish an account of the experiences of the Elphinstone, which a Port Blair correspondent sends us, with the assurance that it is authentic. He writes : "The R. I. M. S. Elphinstone encountered the cyclone of the 4th to 6th May last on a voyage from Rangoon to Port Blair, whilst between Krishna Light vessel and Narcondam island. She left Rangoon at 10-45 a. m. on Sunday, the 4th instant, and passed Elephant Point at 1-30 p. m. where fine weather signals were hoisted. She passed Krishna Light bearing N. 66 degrees W. (T), distance 10 miles, at 7-35 p. m., and the light became obscured in a rain squall at 8-45 p. m., bearing N. 12 degrees W. (T). The weather between Elphant Point and Krishna Light vessel was calm with smooth sea. There was a slight inky cloud-bank to the South west. The barometer was steady and had risen from 29·77 at 4 p. m. to 29·82 at 8 p. m. Up to that time, there were absolutely no indications of a storm. At 8-45 p. m. there was a heavy rain squall and cloud-bank which appeared to rise and obscure the whole sky. Commander Rowsell ordered all the forward awnings to be furled, everything to be securely lashed, all ports and dead lights to be closed, etc. This took a considerable time, and when they were reported as having been secured, the wind had risen to force 8 with very high sea, and the weather overcast, squally and rainy. At midnight the glass stood at 29·76, wind and sea increasing from East North East. He then knew that they had to expect bad weather. He was unable to take in any more awnings or to get boats inboard, as the weather would not permit of his doing so. He considered it best to run the vessel to the Southward, so steered on the course S. 34 W. (T) to get sea room, as he knew that if he returned North, he would, in all probability, get stranded amongst the Baragua Flats. At 2 a.m. on the 5th instant, the wind at N. E. by E., and sea, had so much increased, and the barometer had fallen to 29·56, that he decided to heave the vessel to, heading North which he did, steaming slow in order to keep her head as close up to the sea as possible, the position of the ship by Dead Reckoning being latitude 14·45 N., Longitude 95·09 E. From that time, the glass went gradually down till it reached 29·15 Aneroid, 24·09 Mercurial, at 11-30 a.m. After heaving to, the wind shifted to E. and E. S. E. at 5 a. m. and then veered back to N. E. by E. blowing a hurricane, with confused sea from N. E., S. E., and S. W. and blinding sheets of rain and hail. The course of the storm had changed northerly. At 8 a. m. the after awnings carried away in a terrific squall, bending stanchions, carrying away ridge ropes and several awning-booms. The crew were obliged to cut them adrift, to get rid of the wreckage they caused. After this disaster upon disaster occurred amongst the deck work. At about 10 a.m., a tremendous sea swamped the whaler and steam cutter. The davits of the whaler were almost bent double, and the after davit of the steam cutter was snapped, carrying with it all the railings and covering board in the vicinity. They had great difficulty in cutting these adrift, for fear of being either washed or blown overboard, the wind being so terrific at the time, that it was hard to keep on one's feet. The whaler floated but the steam-cutter sank immediately astern of the ship. At daylight, an effort was made to secure the engine room and stokehold, to prevent water getting to the engines and boilers but tons of water went down. After 11-30 a. m. the glass began to rise and the wind veered to North-West through North, but blowing a terrific hurricane, with blinding rain squalls and with redoubled force. The sea appeared terrific, the crests of the waves being thrown several feet upwards in the air. At this time the roar of the centre of the storm was heard. It passed about 8 miles to the North-East. It lasted about ten minutes and sounded like a continuous volley of musketry. There was no thunder and comparatively little lightning during the whole time. It was impossible to run the vessel off as she would have been swamped, had the commander attempted to do so. At 2-30 p.m. another disaster occurred; the Port anchor got adrift from its lashings, the smart painter also having carried away, and was hanging at the bow, placing the ship in a great predicament. The Commander immediately sent the 1st Lieutenant, Mr. Morland, to the chain locker and made him unshackle at the first shackle. When he had done that, a rope was tied round him, and he went forward at great personal risk and let the anchor and chain go. There was some slight damage done to the hull but not serious.

The starboard boats then turned in their davits with the terrific force of the wind, and were literally wrecked by the wind, the 3rd and 2nd cutters suffering most, the planking of the former being torn away from the ribs by the wind, and the oars, gratings, etc, flying across the ship overboard. The wind was so strong at this time that the officers were unable to stand, and they were obliged to take shelter and lash the helm down. The vessel took some very heavy seas on board, but fortunately they ran off to leeward, thus saving the vessel, as there was no continuous weight of water on deck at the same time. Most of the covering board, fore and aft, was washed away. There were 30 inches of water forward; all the cabins and the whole of the main deck were awash, especially the after part of the ship, with about eighteen inches of water. The mails were wet, and also the officers' clothes, uniform, etc. On the upper deck, the cabins and saloons suffered badly, there being three feet of water at times in them, and all panes of glass were blown out of the saloon ports, and the starboard door stove in. The water in the forward compartment was caused through water going down the chain pipes, and in the main deck through entry ports which it was impossible to caulk properly and which were beat by the heavy seas, also through the scuppers and ashshoots. The flange and cowl over the dispensary were torn out of the deck, the forward companion was broken. Two hatches in the engine room sky-light blew open through the fastening bolts withdrawing, and it was impossible to shut them again; so, they managed to cover the opening with tarpaulin but not till several tons of water had gone down into the engine room. At 5 p.m. the weather started to moderate and by midnight the wind had gone down considerably but the sea was still confused. At 4-30 a.m. on the 6th, having obtained an approximate position by soundings, the ship steered a South-Westerly course, and sighted Narcondam at 8-45 a.m. bearing S. (T.), distance 10 miles. The last heavy squall was encountered at 6 a.m., and then heavy rain set in which beat the sea down considerably. The Elphinstone arrived safely at Port Blair at 1-30 a.m. on the 7th, the officers both executive and engineers having been without food or sleep for over thirty hours.

## THE FALL OF THE CAMPANILE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

VENICE, JULY 16.

You have no doubt had a full account by telegram of this national misfortune that has been a bitter blow to Venice, in a historical sense as well as in a just pride in her public monuments, which are the delight of all the civilised world. As I saw the heaps of ruins which now represent the Campanile this morning it was difficult to restore the Piazza in one's memory, to its old beauty. What was once that famous tower is a formless mass of masonry in which it is impossible to distinguish any of the details of the different storeys of the Campanile. But engineers and architects have reasonable hopes that much is still intact under the mortar which has literally crumbled to dust, and every care is being taken to keep unhurt whatever the fall has spared. It is marvellous that St. Mark's has escaped injury, for a large mass of the collapsed building fell within a foot or two of one corner, and had that struck against the pillars of the Church with the force it must have gained in falling, the porch of St. Mark's would probably have been fatally injured. The Ducal Palace has so far escaped, but he would be a sanguine man who would insure its not having suffered from the same cause that brought down the Campanile, for it is old and the shock of the fall must have shaken its foundations, or at least its walls. Opinions are as numerous as the engineers concerned in the preservation of ancient monuments in Venice as to the reasons for the crumbling to nothing of the Campanile. Some say old age was the cause, but shrink from stating what was the determining factor in its fall at the present moment. Others hold that it was the result of incisions having been made in the walls for the bolts intended to hold the bands of iron which were to strengthen it and prevent the extension of the fissure which had shown itself in the walls for some years and which two days before the catastrophe widened ominously. Measures were then planned for sustaining its trembling sides, but before anything more than the necessary "permissions" could be obtained, the Campanile died a natural death in its place, and with it much of the tradition and the interest of Venice is departed.

Alarm and stupefaction, so far seems to have been the effect on the City of the Doges. The Communal Council was at once assembled, and forty-two members met; they recorded the melancholy fact of the crumbling to nothing of the historical monument and voted half a million lire for its immediate reconstruction. An enthusiastic member moved as an amendment that a hundred thousand additional lire should be given for the purpose. The Council declined to attach blame to any one, but spoke ominously of the responsibility which rests on those whose duty it was to watch the treasures in stone of the State, and in token of the national grief closed the sitting. They very properly declared that the chief and immediate question was not the fastening of blame on any one, but the rebuilding of the monument. It is satisfactory to know that the State engineers are confident that this can be done. But first the ruins must be removed, and at the very least this will take 45 days, for it is calculated that there are 18,000 tons of masonry to be removed. The work is already proceeding under Signor Rupolo, the Government architect, who is carefully setting apart all the whole portions and the bronzes of the Loggetta del Sansovino, which he hopes to save in its entirety.

Strangers and newspaper men from everywhere were crowding to see the ruins, and the Venetians who were away, were returning in crowds to their beloved Venice. Queen Margherita, Zanardelli, the Chancellor of the German Empire, Syndics all over Italy, the King in St. Petersburg, the Tsar, all telegraphed their grief at the disaster.

The ruins are surrounded by a hastily erected Palisade, guarded by police and stern looking officials. No one is allowed inside this without a very particular permit, but outside on the steps of the Church and all about the rest of the Piazza except the side towards the Mole, crowds of people stand gazing at the ruins with real grief depicted on their faces. I doubt if the destruction of Westminster Abbey, which Heaven forbid should happen, would cause such sorrow and consternation among the London olla podrida. I am glad I saw the mortal remains of the Campanile, for its fall is one of the events of the century.

## BROACH NOTES.

SINCE the heavy rain of a fortnight ago, writes our local correspondent, we have had a spell of fine weather which looks very much as if it will continue in spite of the number of clouds about. More rain is not yet urgently wanted. When it is, there is no reason to suppose that it will not come, as the district has so far done so well except in the north. It is pleasing to be able to say something for the Mataria Tank near Broach, which was excavated in 1900 as a famine work. Since its construction the water that after every downpour of rain drains from the surrounding country through Broach into the Narbuddha converting the Ghandhi Bazar for the nonce into the semblance of a rushing torrent, has decreased considerably in volume. After the fall of eight inches the other day there was but little more water in the Bazar than would have resulted from a fall of three inches in former years. It was a pleasant surprise for the shopkeepers that they were not flooded out of their shops as on similar occasions previously, and that so little damage was done.

Cricket has now been started here but no matches have yet been played. An attempt was made to arrange a match with Surat for Coronation Day but it was unsuccessful.

## BOMBAY AND THE CORONATION.

### RECEPTION AT GANESHKHING.

A "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary issued yesterday states :—His Excellency the Governor will hold a reception at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday, the 9th August, 1902, at 9 30 p. m., in celebration of the Coronation of his Imperial Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India. All Civil, Naval and Military Officers and gentlemen who have attended the Levee, or were entitled, and unavoidably prevented, are entitled, together with the Ladies of their families to attend the reception. All gentlemen entitled to wear uniform will appear in mess dress. Gentlemen not wearing Uniform will appear in evening dress. Such gentlemen who do not wear European dress will appear in the dress worn on high ceremonial occasions.

## CIRCULAR FROM THE LORD BISHOP.

The following circular has been addressed by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay, to the Chaplains and Clergy in charge of Churches in the Diocese of Bombay :—

SIR,—I have the honour to direct that Special Coronation Services be held in the Churches of the Diocese on Saturday 9th August. With regard to the arrangements for such Services I may refer you to my circular of 8th June 1902 applicable to the date formerly appointed. I have further the honour to direct that thanksgiving for the recovery of his Majesty the King Emperor be offered at the Special Coronation Services, and also on Sunday the 10th August. The General Thanksgiving may be used and the following prayer may be added :—"O Lord our Heavenly Father, Whose mercies are without number, and the treasure of Whose goodness is infinite : We give the hearty thanks for the blessings which Thou hast bestowed upon Thy Servant our beloved King and we humbly beseech Thee that as Thou hast granted that for which we prayed so Thou wouldest continue Thy goodness towards him, perfecting his recovery, sparing him long to reign over us, and prepare him by Thy blessings in this life for the enjoyment of Eternal happiness in the life to come; through Jesus Christ our Lord".

It has been decided that monuments erected in Government cemeteries to the memory of Boer prisoners-of-war are to be maintained by the State in the same manner as those of British soldiers.

## SPORT IN BOMBAY.

One result of the game last Saturday between the Bombay and Parsi Gymkhanas has been to raise new hope among local supporters of the Presidency that the Bombay Gymkhana representatives will acquit themselves creditably in the big match of the season. Lovers of the game who assembled at the Gymkhana ground to see the match witnessed an exhibition of all round cricket which came as a real treat, after the mediocre displays to which one has almost become accustomed in these matches during recent years. The form shown by Cheetham, Carnegy and Lumsden, the first two with the bat and the last named with the ball, certainly suggested a flourishing state of things from a cricket point of view, to which the Gymkhana have been strangers for several years. Cheetham and Carnegy's batting was admirable and if not absolutely faultless—and what innings really ever is?—was of a distinctly higher standard than any previous display by Gymkhana batsmen this year. Both men are sterling cricketers in the truest sense of the term, and their success ensuring as it does their selection to play for the Presidency was very popular. Lumsden met with gratifying success with the ball after his recent enforced absence.

No bowler who has appeared in Bombay cricket since Ernest Steel's time has impressed me so favourably. The Parsi batsmen could make nothing of him, not even D. E. Modi, the only one who scored well, and time after time he completely beat the latter. When he had bowled eight overs he showed palpable signs of tiring, due, no doubt, to the effects of his recent illness, and it was then that D. E. Modi had his revenge, dispatching a loose one over the boundary into the tennis courts. Lumsden has not by any means been seen at his best yet with either bat or ball, and as he will have got back all his strength before the Presidency match, he should prove one of the most valuable recruits the Presidency have had for years.

No mention of the game would be complete without a reference to the stubborn defence offered by Harrington to the Parsi bowling, which I may remark here was dead on the spot, until he had the misfortune to strain a sinew in his leg which nearly prevented him from standing. He went in first, and was batting nearly three-quarters of an hour for nine runs. He played a purely defensive game with the idea of breaking the bowling and in a great measure laid the foundation of the success achieved later by Cheetham and Carnegy, bringing on three bowling changes. But for the accident which incapacitated him, he would probably have made a lot of runs, and I trust the Presidency Selection Committee will bear this in mind when going into the qualifications of candidates later on.

I must confess that the bowling of the Parsis impressed me more than their batting. Lala and Vatcha who opened the attack kept a splendid length and were very difficult. I think a mistake was made, however, in keeping the former on too long after Cheetham and Carnegy had got set. H. D. Kanga and Pocha also bowled well. The first named is bowling faster than ever this year, and occasionally sends down a real clinker. Of the six men who went to the wickets the veteran player D. E. Modi alone batted with confidence, and his innings of 41 not out recalled memories of his best days. His brother, R. E. Modi went in for a hitting game and speedily fell a victim to Lumsden, shying one of that bowler's deliveries to cover point. H. D. Kanga, Belgamwalla, and Vakil, three of the best bats in the team failed.

The Gymkhana 2nd XI had a disagreeable experience in their match with the Y. M. C. A. 2nd XI who won by 13 runs. The latter batted first and made 70, a total which looked hardly large enough to secure them a victory, considering that included in the Gymkhana team were batsmen of the calibre of Lenn, Binning, Douglas, Gratwicke, Aspinwall, and Garwood. Things went all right with the Gymkhana up to the fall of the fifth wicket, the total then being 55. The last five batsmen, however, failed to score a run between them, the only addition to the total being 2 extras. Gratwicke, Douglas, and Binning all reached double figures. Seven of the team did not trouble the scorers. The wicket was a very bad one.

Three interesting games were played at Poona last week, the most important of which was that between the Gymkhana and Chinoy's Parsi XI. It was rather a curious coincidence that the Poona and Bombay Gymkhanas should be engaging Parsi teams on the same day, but far stranger was the fact that whereas the Bombay Gymkhana were able to hold their own comfortably against the Parsi Gymkhana, the Poona Gymkhana succumbed easily to the team got together by P. J. Chinoy. Quite the most remarkable feat in the match was the bowling of the veteran D. N. Writer who many thought was long since past his prime. He captured six wickets, all clean bowled, at a cost of 19 runs, one of the best performances of his career. Polishwalla, the promising young player, who scored a century in Bombay a few weeks ago, was responsible for the other four wickets, also all clean bowled. There was only one batsman on the Poona side who could do anything, Major C. W. Field who made 23 out of 57 scored from the bat in the first innings and 18 not out in the second. The Gymkhana team was not a representative one in the absence of Greig, Wood, Harris, Lumsden, and Furber, but for all that was a strong side and included Wilkins, Pavri, Hazelton, Field, Sprott, Tillard, and Sargent, all in the front rank of Presidency cricket. Tillard, who has been bowling very steadily in the last few matches, was the best performer with the ball, his three wickets being obtained at a cost of 21 runs.

The two matches played earlier in the week were productive of some excellent cricket. In that between the Ganeshkhind team and Kirkee, Greig for the former had the satisfaction of scoring his first century this season, and followed up his success with the bat by disposing of seven of the opposing team for 20 runs, a double performance not likely to be beaten by any other player this season. In this match Tillard bowled well for Kirkee, taking five wickets for 41 runs. The game between the Gymkhana and Bishop's High School gave T. G. M. Harris (104), and Wilkins (74), an opportunity of making their highest scores this season. Wilkins also bowled well, capturing seven wickets. The first named is a very promising all-round player and quite up to Presidency form.

Last week I mentioned the names of several mofussil players whom I consider likely candidates for Presidency honours, among them Captain A. E. Sangster. This player a few days ago greatly distinguished himself in a match between the Mhow and Neemuch Gymkhanas, scoring 85 in the first innings for the former and capturing five wickets in the match. Presidency Selection Committee please note. Captain A. C. Edwardes, of the 3rd Bombay Rifles, in the same match went one better, scoring 134 and 38, and taking six wickets. P. F. Norbury for Neemuch made 59 and 42, T. C. Burke 28 not out and 57. The former obtained seven wickets in the match, a double performance which the Selection Committee might also take note of.

The principal feature of Dharwar cricket in the last few matches has been the very fine all-round cricket shown by M. C. Gibb. Following up his success against Hubli, in which match he made 128, he made 37 (retired) against Dharwar High School, and took eight wickets for something like four runs apiece. H. D. Sinclair, and Bhasker also scored well.

Ahmedabad cricketers have not been idle, and their latest match was against Guzarat College last Thursday, which the latter won by seven wickets. Sagt. Hills as usual bowled well for the Gymkhana, disposing of six of the opposing side in the first innings. Benny Tailyour (33) and F. E. Skipwith (24), both in the second innings, were the highest scorers for the Gymkhana for whom Lincoln, Lough, and Rendall were not playing. A player named R. H. Antani made 51 and 17 not out for the Collegeans.

The Hindu Gymkhana, to hark back to local cricket, defeated the B. B. and C. I. Railway on Saturday in a very low scoring match despite the fact that they had Bhanda playing against them. The Railway team were without the services of Colabawalla and A. L. Smith, two of their best hits, and the highest scorer on the side was Bhanda who

made 7. The latter bowled in rare form, capturing nine wickets for 28 runs, six of them clean bowled. G. E. Khote, who made 31 out of 64, made from the bat, alone played him with anything like confidence.

The Hindus did not fare so well against the Parsi Gymkhana the next day (Sunday), on their own ground being defeated by four wickets and 13 runs. Bhanda played a cricketer's innings for 40 not out, and was well supported by Kirtiker (18) and Talpade (14) at the end of the innings. None of the first three batsmen got properly going, though they all made double figure scores. Lala and B. D. Kanga bowled splendidly for the Parsis, the first, named being very difficult. Six Parsi batsmen reached double figures but D. E. Modi, as in the match against the Bombay Gymkhana, showed by far the best cricket, his 44 being made without mistakes. Lala played nicely for 23 not out, and to his stand with Kharas is due the four wickets victory. The Parsis won fairly on their merits and it was some consolation to them to be the first team to lower the colours of the Hindus this season, after their indifferent display the previous day.

"This week I have heard a good deal of talk about foul play in the Football League. Certain teams have been pointed out to me as being inclined to play a dirty game. But personally I don't see it. I have been on the look-out with a view to discovering if there were any truth in these allegations, and I am bound to say that I could see nothing to grumble at seriously. In one match it is true the whistle may have been blown more frequently than is usually the case, and free kicks may have been rather numerous, but there was nothing rancorous about the play. It has to be remembered that in a prolonged competition excitement is bound to become a little tense at times and personal rivalries keen. But I deny that there is any need for the allegations which have recently been bandied about the Cooperage. The League Competition has been a god send to the soldiers, and naturally when two of their own teams are taking a leading part in it, there is a good deal of party feeling. But I don't believe for a moment that the good natured and at the same time somewhat pointed comment, some times addressed to the players by the khaki-clad assembly always to be found on the Cooperage when a football match is proceeding, has led to foul play. If a man be determined to play a dirty game, he will do so without any stimulus of that kind. Indeed the hearty roar of applause which has recently greeted a goal or an especially interesting bit of play, is quite refreshing. Spectators of the earlier matches of the League were too apathetic by half.

It is surprising that the Gymkhana have not done better up to the present in the League, considering the form which they occasionally show. When their front rank gets going there is really no stopping them, although their outside left is a little weak at times. Mr. Reid at centre could not be improved upon. He is just about as tricky as he possibly could be, and he improves in every match the Gymkhana play. The Gymkhana's victory over the poor sailors will possibly not be accepted as a very great advertisement of their ability, but nevertheless what struck me about the match was that the Gymkhana did not win in such a decisive manner because the Magdala played a more than usually weak game, but simply because they themselves played capitally. The way Reid bustled through the sailor's defence was a treat to watch. Taggart in goal, too was splendid. He is undoubtedly the safest and most finished custodian of the League. The sailors in my opinion have had rather more hard luck than most of the teams. That they are not up to the class of play they have had to contend against is pretty obvious, but still they don't get much assistance from Dame Fortune. On Saturday evening they played a really good game against the Telegraph, and it was hard lines that their defence should have been penetrated when they had held their own up to five minutes before time.

The R. A. have been on the war path again this week, and the B. V. A. who are at present vying for the wooden spoon in company with the Magdala although they played a rather better game than usual, had to admit a pretty easy defeat. If the R. A. hadn't given such a poor exhibition of shooting, it is impossible to say what the score would have been. The B. V. A. not only lack confidence and dash, but it is to be feared that they are inclined to give in before they are really beaten. With a team like that of the R. A. to face such tactics are no good at all. Their left back is far from being safe, and is inclined to do too much running about, although he can kick well enough when he gets hold of the ball. The Rovers played an exceedingly plucky game with the gunners later on in the week. They were badly beaten it is true, but they caught the gunners in their very best form. It is doubtful whether better shooting was ever seen on the Cooperage than in the first half of the match. A bombardment in which about a dozen shots were banged in from all points of the compass and behind which there was a disconcerting amount of stingo, was witnessed in the first half. Piper never kept goal better, and though he spoiled his display by some mistakes in the second half, he is to be complimented on the manner in which he negotiated this terrific attack. After seeing the match against the B. V. A., one would have been inclined to say that the R. A. forwards couldn't shoot, but after the match against the Rovers one would be inclined to ask who could shoot like them.

"R". and "X".

## BOMBAY ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

### OXFORD L. I. vs. B. V. A.

A MATCH was played last evening between the Oxford L. I. and the B. V. A. The former team had all the play from the start. Their backs kicked splendidly and the B. V. A. were penned in their own half during the whole of the first period. A capital rush by the right wing of the soldiers saw the B. V. A. custodian completely beaten and it was not long before a second goal was scored in almost precisely the same way. Shortly before half time a capital shot from the Oxford centre was sent in. The B. V. A. goal keeper caught the ball, but apparently think. ing he had plenty of time to get it away, and held it in his arms too long when he did part with it, it dropped at the feet of the soldiers' centre forward again and was forthwith bustled through. Half time arrived with the score three goals to none in favour of the soldiers.

On the resumption of play the game resolved itself into a series of rushes for goal by the soldiers. A bad mistake by one of the B. V. A. backs let in the Oxford who scored a fourth goal, and during the remainder of the play, assisted by mistakes on the part of the B. V. A. defence they put in no less than four others, the game ending

| | |
|---|---|
| Oxford L.I. | 8 goals |
| B. V. A. | 0 |

The following is the League table up to date :—

| | P | W | L | D | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Royal Artillery | 8 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 15 |
| Oxford L. I. | 8 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Bombay Gymkhana | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| Bombay Rovers | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| Telegraph | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| B V A | 7 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| H M S Magdala | 8 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 1 |

Two points are counted for a win and one for a draw.

In his report for the year ending March last, the Sanitary Engineer for the United Provinces refers to the inadequacy of the water-supply of Mussoorie, in view of the growing popularity of that Hill station, and says that the most promising scheme for its improvement appears to be the utilisation of the Kempti Falls to generate power which can be electrically transmitted to drive pumps at some springs two miles nearer Mussoorie. By constructing a collecting reservoir at these pumps the power could be used for pumping during the day and for lighting by night. The revenue from electric lighting would, it is expected, go a long way towards paying the interest and providing a sinking fund on the initial outlay. If it is found that the minimum discharge of water at the spring is sufficient to provide the necessary power, Mr. Aikman hopes to be able to formulate a scheme which will meet with the approval of the Government and the Municipality.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### RAIN IN AMERICAN COTTON DISTRICTS.

### GRECIAN TRADE.

### AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

LONDON, JULY 18.

MESSRS. HUBBARD BROTHERS & Co.'s circular on the American cotton position dated July 1 is as follows :—"Rain came in Texas just at the right moment, effectually breaking the drought except in the south-western portion of the State, but little or no rain has fallen in the Eastern Gulf States. From these sections many complaints are coming to hand, leading many to believe that the July report of the Government may not be as good as had been expected. After the first heavy pressure through the liquidation of the holdings, as a result of the Texas rains, the market has shown more steadiness, and while the short interest has increased there is a slow spinning demand, which absorbs the offerings of the new crop on the present basis. This demand appears sufficient to prevent a decline, but not to bring any change in the bearish sentiment prevailing as a result of the rains in Texas. Where the crop now needs rain is in the Eastern Gulf States, and we shall receive many complaints from that section unless we have a change in the weather. It is believed the rains in Texas came too late to affect the replies to the Agricultural Department, and this may bring a lower report than the trade anticipated; and in view of the approaching holidays we can hardly expect any sharp selling until after its publication. The decrease in the visible supply shows that the consumption is upon a larger scale than appeared in January, and leads the trade to expect that the visible supply on September 1 will show about the same amount in sight as two years ago, thus throwing upon the new crop the task of supplying a large consumption and of increasing the surplus stocks. In short, the large crops of a few years ago have become moderate ones on account of the increased consumption, and until the production increases beyond the consumption the tendency will be for the scale of prices to be upon a higher plane than that upon which previous large crops placed them. Undoubtedly it is this idea which brings spinners into the markets as buyers whenever prices decline to the present basis. Nervous markets are therefore to be expected until the outlook becomes more decisive as to the ultimate yield."

The Athens "Agon," in a series of articles on the political and economic prospects of Thasos in the condition of comparative freedom enjoyed under the Egyptian administration, remarks that the trade of the island, considered in relation not to the area but the population, is far from contemptible. The chief exports are olives, olive oil, honey, beeswax, timber for ship and house building, firewood, bitumen, pine-cork, wine, pulse, silk cocoons, and cured hides of cattle and goats, of which the island supports from 15,000 to 18,000 head. "An increase in the tribute on this class of property, proposed by the Egyptain Governor with the approval of part of the inhabitants, was the cause of the recent disturbances, which the Ottoman Government with some ingenuity used as an argument for the resumption of Turkish control." The mineral wealth of Thasos according to the "Agon," seems to be as remarkable as in the days of Herodotus. "The island is rich in metals, copper, argentiferous lead calamine, and iron, the last being the most abundant; but the mines, the chief source of its wealth in classical times, as the remains of ancient mining works show to this day, are at present unproductive, owing not only to the repressive and reactionary character of Turkish legislation, but to the want of capital and enterprise among the Thasians. The Thasian marble was renowned in ancient times for its excellence, but its noble relics are now the prey of foreign archæologists and dealers in antiquities, assisted by the folly of some of the inhabitants, through whose means the island is year by year being despoiled of many other historic remains, especialy its abundance of antique coins. The chief resort of the archæologists is Limen, near the site of the ancient city, possessing a good and spacious harbour, at which the English steamers habitually touch." Other intercourse with the island, the "Agon" observes, is scanty, but a steamer calling once a week connects it with Lemnos, Mitylene, Cydonia, Smyrna, Thessalonica, and, in European Turkey, with the ports of Dedeagh and Kavala, through the latter of which most of the export trade of Thasos passes to Macedonia, Thrace, and Bulgaria.

The following refers to the ideas in Canada respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company from the Toronto "Globe" of July 2nd:—"Reports of the excellent crop conditions in the North-west, the steady stream of settlers going into the country, the cry for increased railway accommodation which the railway (the Canadian Pacific Company) will in the near future, it is claimed, have to undertake, seems to be increasing confidence in the property. Holders of the stock are beginning, so its friends claim, to realise that the construction of many branch lines by the Canadian Pacific to keep pace with the rapidly developing country will give them 'rights' from time to time which should greatly enhance the value of the stock. If no increase in the dividend distribution is made this year the stockholders will with 'rights' and the 5 per cent. dividend, have received 13 per cent. The traffic receipts continue heavy, and it is expected that the 'take' for the last nine days of June will show a big gain over last year". Winnipeg advices are to the effect that the indications this month are that, despite the backward weather of this year, much of the wheat in Manitoba and the North-west will head out at an earlier period than usual, and this, with reasonably fine weather during the present and early portion of the succeeding month, will ensure one of the earliest harvests on record. At this period of the season, it is added, the outlook for a bountiful yield was never more favourable, and a harvest which in all respects will match the record for last year may at least be expected. Should these hopes be fulfilled the effect on the development of the West would be very great. Great as has been the development of Manitoba within the past year, the prospects are more than fair that it will be completely eclipsed by the record of the next twelve months.

With reference to the financial effect of the adjournment of the United States Congress, Messrs. Henry Clews and Co., of New York, remark in their weekly financial circular, dated July 5th that the event usually brings a sense of relief in Wall-street; but as the last session was singularly free of legislation affecting financial interests, and as the market pays less attention to Congress when the country is prosperous, the adjournment had no effect. Some disappointment is felt at the shirking of action on the Currency Bill, "the need of which will be sorely felt when financial panic is threatened, but which is forgotten while the skies are cloudless". In the "fall" the elections may produce some new issues, the most likely being tariff, trusts, and Cuba. As for the trusts, once the most inviting subject for legislative attacks, the prospects are now for less radical action than at one time seemed probable. These institutions have completely failed in their efforts to suppress competition, and are gradually succumbing to the economic penalties, of over-capitalisation and attempts to unduly control prices. Many of the evils of the trust system can be safely left to correct themselves; still the public will not rest satisfied until some restraint is placed upon the power of these corporations, and among the propositions thus far advanced those favouring reasonable publicity and national corporation laws seem to be the most acceptable. A national corporation law would avoid the radical measures of some States and at the same time prevent the abuse which permits the corporation of one State to break the laws of every State except its own, which very likely has granted it powers not permissible within its own territory.

The River Plate mail has brought advices from Buenos Ayres to June 22nd. One of the most important events of the week reviewed, we are told, so far as the Province of Buenos Ayres was concerned, was the acceptance by the Provincial Government of tenders for the execution of the works for draining the south-east of the Province, the necessity of which has been recognised for many years, but which has been delayed sometimes by the resistance of the landowners, who will have to bear the expense of the works, and at other times by the jealousy of official engineers, who threw obstacles in the way of all plans of which they themselves were not the authors. The works had been divided into three sections for which tenders had been accepted at a total cost of dols. 17,939,613. The contracts had yet to be prepared and to be approved by the Provincial Government, immediately after which a commencement was to be made of the great work which will protect the Province from innundation and to a great extent from the consequences of drought, which two evils have hitherto caused nearly every year immense losses of cattle and sheep. The agitation against the recent diplomatic arrangements with Chili had proved a fiasco. The Provincial Government of Buenos Ayres had offered to sell La Plata Port to the National Government for dols. 10,000,000 gold. It "would be very dear at the price, but other considerations may induce the acceptance of the offer." With regard to the business position the Buenos Ayres "Standard" reports as follows :—"Things keep plodding on in the way of business much as they were, and of course, this being the dull season, it is as much as can be expected. Gold having brought up at 232 has anchored there, and exchange rates are buoyant, rather a circumstance at this time of year. But it seems that although commercial bills are extremely scarce there are no takers, and the banks are disposed to draw at high rates, which naturally sustains the market. Prospects continue to look promising, camp advices being very favourable."

A projects is on foot in Germany for the utilisation of potatoes by a novel method from which the agricultural and other interests are expected to derive important advantages. The cultivation of the tuber has extended greatly in some parts of Germany in recent years, and the yield per acre has been much increased by the careful selection of the most prolific kinds. About 40 per cent. of the whole crop is used as cattle food, but owing to the enormous proportion of water contained by the potato the cost of transport to distant places in the Empire is often prohibitive. Moreover, in its natural state the product will rarely keep good for more than six or seven months. It is hoped to overcome both of these difficulties by desiccation. The United States Consul General at Frankfort writes to his Government that the Association of Alcohol Manufacturers and the Agricultural Associations of Germany have jointly offered a prize of £1,500 for the best essay on methods of drying potatoes so as to preserve their useful qualities as cattle food and as manufacturing materials. It is found that 3 1-2 tons of potatoes in their natural states will yield one ton when perfectly dry. The promoters of this enterprise believe that it will lead to a very large extension of this branch of agricultural industry and will be of great service not only to cattle feeders but also to spirit distillers, starch manufactures, and others. Hence the magnitude of the reward which they offer for the best method of accomplishing the purpose they have in view.

The value of a real live department of State to look after such an industry as agriculture is exemplified by a sheaf of official publications just to hand from Washington, from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The first pamphlet contains 24 pages of interesting matter on the subject of agricultural investigations in the island possessions of the United States. Soil, climate, and present agricultural conditions are dealt with, the efforts of the insular governments, &c., to improve agriculture, and some valuable hints given as to what possibilities there are for the production of various crops. The second is an illustrated pamphlet on the "Home Fruit Garden," with some admirable elementary teaching on the methods to be adopted. "Dietaries in Public Institutions" and "Grazing in the Forest Reserves" are titles which are sufficient indication of the contents of the next two. The next paper is a preliminary report on Argentina as a market for pure-bred cattle from the United States. A special agent and agricultural explorer was sent to Argentin, and here is part of his report: The breeders here are in need of bulls, and these they must have from abroad. The English breeders are prepared to take advantage of the requirements of the breeders of Argentina. The English understand this market, and regard it as peculiarly their own, and they will strive in every way to hold it. . . . . It would be useless to attempt the introduction of dairy breeds at this time, as the country is not yet ready for them. The dairy business is in its infancy here. Generally speaking, cattle are raised here for beef only, and the breeders are thinking of beef only when they buy bulls. Bulls sent here should be from one-and-a-half to three years old, the best age being about two years. The roan shorthorns seem to be the preferred kind. Cows and heifers should not be brought to this market this year. Though young bulls are preferred, there are breeders here who will pay extraordinary prices for exceptional animal four or five years old. A fine bull which meets the requirements of the breeders of this market will bring as big a price here as in any market of the world where pedigree stock is sold. The great sales in this city are from the last of August to the end of October, but some sales are held elsewhere. A good bull will bring from 2,000 dols, to 12,000 dols. Argentina paper money (the Argentina paper dollar is worth about 44 cents, or, after change is paid, 42 cents United States gold). Bulls that would sell for less than the lower figure, or even less than 3,000 dollars, should not be brought here, as it would not pay.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Persia, Captain W. A. Wheler, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Arbuthnot, Mr J | Morris, Capt A H |
| Abraham, Mr | Morgan, Mr G |
| Allison, Lieut-Col H | McKerrow, Mr R G |
| Brockstone, Mr W E | McIver, Mr J A |
| Beary, Rev C F | Mackrell, 2nd Lieut A |
| Bennett, Mr C | McMully, Mr J |
| Banks, Mr | McCulloch, Mr |
| Burton, Mrs and infant | Nelson, Rev H W |
| Balmokand, Hoogo Mr | Paterson, Mr C A |
| Badwar, Mr M C | Petty, Capt |
| Clark, Mr J B | Pankhurst, Lieut |
| Cooper, Capt and Mrs H A | Price, Lieut H W |
| Cruickshank, Mr J | Prewby, Miss L |
| Cross, Mr J | Pawby, Mr and Mrs F A |
| Colville, Mr H | Parasamo, Mr D B |
| Dunoon, Mr A A | Rodgers, Mr and Mrs |
| Davie, Mr | Rouse, Lieut F P P |
| Davidson, Mr J W | Robinson, Mr A L |
| Daniel, Mr H C | Radcliffe-Smith, 2nd-Lt N M R |
| Forbes, Mr and Mrs J D | Rose, Lieut R C |
| Forrest, re, Mr and Mrs D C | Randolph, Major R F |
| Filose, Sir C A | Rozare, Mr S d |
| Findlay, Mr J | Rees-Mogg, Lieut R |
| Garratt, 2nd Lieut F B | Sandys, Col E |
| Ganguly, Mr | Smith Lieut P L |
| Glush, Mr E P | Shorrock, Mrs N |
| Greville, Lieut B S A F | Shorrock, Mr A G |
| Hewlett, Mrs | Smith, Mrs E A |
| Hewlett, Miss | Spragg, Mr F W |
| Hasenbady, Mr E | Smith, Lieut D P |
| Henderson, Mr R S | Smith, Mr F R |
| Ivens, 2nd Lieut C W M | Sykes, Mr |
| Joyce, Mr S | Shore, Mr |
| Joallier, Mr A | Stead, Mr C |
| Kumar Tagore, H H Maharajah | Tyson, Mr W |
| Kolasker, Mr M B | Turner, Major G H |
| Keightley, Mr B | Tulloch, Lieut-Col |
| Lafond, Mr and Mrs | Thompson, 2nd Lt G W |
| Lindsay, Capt Hon R N | Wyner, Capt G |
| McDowell, Mr J | Weir, Mr and Mrs J W A and infant |
| McDowell, Mr (Jur) | Ward, Miss M |
| Moti ner, Capt H B | Watt, Capt B |
| Lookerjee, M | Welch, Vety-Lieut H C |
| Mookerjee, Mr J C | Waterhouse, Miss A M |
| Muylan, Mr and Mrs W M | Weallens, Major and Mrs W and infnt |
| McCloghry, Col and Mrs | Wilson, Mr R B |
| Musgrave, Lieut G E B | Wadia, Mr R F |
| Meade, Mrs J W B | |

## PRAYERS FOR RAIN IN GUJARAT.

A CORRESPONDENT writes; At present Ujanis seem to be much in favour in certain quarters. The advocacy which this time-honoured custom has received lately seems to me a little strange. The inhabitants of Rajkot City, I learn, are again to be compelled to celebrate Ujanis, and the defaulters, it is said, are to be fined Rs. 5. I would like to know how these Ujanis could in any way influence the fall of rain. If the order to hold them be a concession to popular demand, I have nothing to urge against the scheme. But that people should be obliged to submit to a fine in case of non-compliance seems to me improper and unjust. Some pious people of the Civil Station are, I see, at present engaged in propitiating Panchnath. Who, they devoutly believe, will grant ample rain to His distressed worshippers. I myself am aware of a similar effort made in Bhavnagar by a number of the sons of Brahma when the image of the God Shiva had to submit to be immersed in water for a number of days. I do not know if they got even a drop in the interval or even after that. And I would not wonder if the experiment here is attended with similar results. However let us hope for the best.

## INFANT MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

### EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

A report by the Executive Health Officer of Bombay on the high rate of infant mortality in the City will be submitted to the August meeting of the Corporation. He states that the direct causes of infant mortality are chiefly:—Measles, bronchitis, debility, diarrhœa, convulsions, fevers, prematur birth, and atrophy.

To suggest remedies for these apparent causes it is necessary to enquire into the conditions which predispose to these diseases. Out of the total infant mortality of 1,182 in the month of April, 968 deaths were amongst the poorer classes and that in the month of May 934 out of 1,128; while amongst the better classes it was 214 and 194, respectively, whereas the poorer classes constitute only 22 34 per cent. of the population of the City. The causes of this predominance of infant mortality amongst the poorer classes are not far to seek They are (1) Want of stamina in the mother and consequent inability to bear the strain of producing healthy offspring. (2) The hard work that the mothers are required to do during pregnancy. (3) Want of proper nourishment to infants. (4) Want of proper clothing. (5) Want of medical treatment in sickness. (6) Insanitary surroundings. (7) Overcrowding. (8) Insanitary dwellings. (9) Drugging of children to enable the mothers to attend to their work. Early marriages also, I think, contribute in part to the infant mortality. Young girls become mothers between 12 and 15 years; the offsprings of such mothers are in the majority of case nothing but weaklings and on account of low vitality very susceptible to contract diseases and too weak to throw them off. Illustrations of causes 1 and 2 can be met with every day even by a casual visit to parts of the City inhabited by the poorer classes. Many mothers seek employment in mills and workshops and are absent from their homes all day long. They are able to nurse their infants only early in the morning before setting out for their work and then again at night on their return. During this long interval the infants are usually looked after by young children of the family or by some elderly women for a small remuneration. During the absence of the mothers, the infants are fed on food which is for the most part unsuitable and indigestible and illness is the inevetable result of this unnatural mode of feeding. The infants receive no proper medical treatment to remedy the evils caused by this mismanagement. This is due to the want of facilities for obtaining free medical aid. Domestic medicines containing some form of opiate are, however, administered and their effect is to stupify the infants and keep them quiet. The dosing is repeated in the evening, the infants' cries of hunger or pain are stilled, and so the parents and others who occupy the same room and have to work hard during the day, are enabled to enjoy their night's rest undisturbed. Apart from the risk of an overdose being occasionally given infants habitually drugged with opiates are rendered disinclined for food and are poorly nourished. They have little or no resisting power and succumb readily to relatively trivial ailments, and thus the infant mortality is increased. The homes of the infants of the poorer classes are the ill-lighted and almost ill-ventilated rooms of buildings which are more or less insanitary throughout, and the surroundings of which are usually filthy in the extreme. Some of the buildings are simply bamboo huts on damp and filthy surroundings, the occupants sleeping on the vacant ground. Not only are the rooms overcrowded but there is such dense aggregation of buildings on area that no free circulation of air in and around buildings is possible. On looking over the last Census report I find that 30 per cent. of the total population of the City live in tenements of one room with an average of 4 to 5 occupants. The report states that these figures clearly indicate the high cost of living and the poverty of the majority of the people. The only conclusion that can be arrived at from what I have stated above is, that poverty is at the root of the evil and the remedy is to raise the standard of wages. It is scarcely necessary to observe that against most of the unwholesome conditions of dwelling and environment described above, there is no resource in any present provisions of the Municipal Act. It is true that certain sections of the Act empower the Commissioner to abate overcrowding, but in practice the abatement of overcrowding in one locality simply leads to extra congestion elsewhere. So long as rents are high and the standard of wages low, overcrowding cannot be effectually prevented, and under existing conditions all that we can hope to do is to try and lessen the evil effects of overcrowding by securing ample light and ventilation for dwellings and free circulation of air around them. This, however, cannot be done unless Municipal Regulations in respect of the ventilation, &c., of buildings are made more stringent.

I have applied for your sanction to the employment of seven nurses or medical women, one for each ward of the City. In that letter I have defined the duties to be assigned to these medical women as follows:—"The duties of these women will be to visit as many houses in each ward as possible, and instruct females in personal sanitary matters, to ascertain the causes of death among the female population and the existence of infectious disease, and advise females who are in a lying-in condition, and in the care of infants".

If this assistance is supplied to poor women in their confinement, much suffering would be relieved and many infant lives would be saved. This direct cause of much infant mortality is an influence with which the Municipality cannot deal, and it is out of the reach of remedies which we are competent to recommend. With reference, however, to one of the consequences of poverty, viz., the employment of adult female labour in mills and factories, the measure which has proved of much benefit in some European towns, might be tried here. I refer to the provision in the mill or workshop of a room of nursery, where mothers might leave their infants in the charge of some responsible individual and have access to them at reasonable intervals during the hours of work.

## RESIGNATION OF THE MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

AT the August meeting of the Municipal Corporation to be held on Monday next the following letter to the President from the Municipal Secretary, dated the 4th July 1902, will be considered :—"With reference to Corporation Resolution dated the 12th December 1887, I have the honour to report that the term of the appointment of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., as Executive Engineer of the Municipality, will expire on the 24th January 1903."

A letter from the Commissioner, dated the 17th July 1902, forwarding, in original, the following letter to his address from the Executive Engineer, dated the 5th July 1902, will also be before the Corporation. The Executive Engineer's letter reads as follows :—

"My term of office as Engineer will expire on the 24th January 1903. It is not my intention to seek or accept re-appointment, and I have the honour to request the favour of your moving the Corporation to take steps for the appointment of my successor in time to admit of my being relieved of my duties from the date abovementioned."

Requesting the Corporation to take such action as it deems proper to nominate a successor to Mr. Murzban.

Mr. Accacio G. Viegas has give notice that he will move the following resolution on the subject :—"That a Committee (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to invite applications by advertisement for the post of Municipal Executive Engineer and, in consultation with the Commissioner, to enquire into the qualifications of applicants and submit to the Corporation the names of the three most eligible candidates. 2. That the Corporation are of opinion that an Engineer with knowledge of Sanitary Engineering should be preferred."

## RUSSIA AND CHINA.

### A SECRET TREATY.

A CANTONESE correspondent writes to the "Su Pao" in regard to a secret treaty between China and Russia as follows :—

Art. 1.—The Chinese Government in seeing her weakness is willing to cede all privileges in Tibet to Russia for the purpose of maintaining peace.

Art. 2.—Russia after securing full privileges in Tibet will guarantee the Chinese Government the right of selecting officials and maintaining her rule.

Art. 3.—Should there be any trouble in the inland which the Chinese Government is unable to subdue Russia promises to settle such cases for China.

Art. 4.—Russia will establish a Government in Tibet to manage all affairs there for China.

Art. 5.—China may send a consul to Tibet.

Art. 6.—Russia promises to give protection to all the Chinese trading in Tibet.

Art. 7.—If there be any refugee entering Tibet the Russian officials will arrest them and hand them back to China.

Art. 8.—Russia will not lay heavy taxes on the goods imported from China into Tibet.

Art. 9.—Russian officials will not ill-treat the natives there.

Art. 10.—Russia will not force any Tibetans to believe and follow the foreign religions.

Art. 11.—All the railway and mining privileges should be ceded to Russia, and Chinese may be allowed to be the shareholders of such companies.

Art. 4.—Wherever the Russians build railways or forts in Tibet, they are not permitted to destroy any temples.

## THE TRAGEDY AT CHEFOO SCHOOL.

### MORE VICTIMS.

A TELEGRAM dated Chefoo, July 9th, in reference to the deaths of twelve European boys at the China Inland Mission School at Chefoo states :—

The first accepted theory that the twelve boys died from ptomaine poisoning has been somewhat weakened by the fact that another boy has since developed similar alarming symptoms, and he was not amongst those reported as suffering after eating the fatal chicken pie. His name is Molloy (son of the Assistant Tide Surveyor at Chinkiang). The body of one of the Grey-Owens is being sent to Shanghai in order that a complete analysis of the stomach may be made.

Rev. J. W. Stevenson has communicated the following telegram :—July 9, 9-10 p. m. The official demand a "post mortem" and examination of the viscera, etc. The body of Hugh Grey Owen (who died yesterday) is being sent to Shanghai. The enquiry will be held at a future date. Doctors and Nurses from the U.S. Navy are assisting. Cyril Molloy's case is serious.

The "China Gazette," of the 10th July, says :—

We fear that some other explanation of the terrible tragedy at the Chefoo School than that the boys were poisoned by a chicken-pie on Sunday morning will have to be found. It is to be devoutly hoped that it will not be such as to justify the dread suspicions that are growing in many quarters, but in view of the subsequent developments, and most of all, the death of young Molloy it is almost impossible to adhere any longer to the first simple explanation given, namely, that the innocent victims owed their deaths to ptomaine poisoning accidentally set up by a carelessly prepared chicken-pie. So far as can be learnt, young Molloy, who was only ten years old, and the son of parents well-known and highly esteemed in Shanghai, did not eat on Sunday of

THE SAME FATAL DISH

which is believed to have been the cause of the deaths of his twelve companions, and it is known that up to Tuesday—two days after the fatal tiffin—he was apparently in good health. His death shows that the cause is still there, whatever it may be. To-day we were informed at the China Inland Mission, two other boys whose names have not been mentioned before,—Masters Newcomb and Orr-Ewing—are ill but are progressing favourably, and that Master Parry, for whom grave fears were entertained, is also better. All sorts of theories are propounded by various people in Chefoo and Shanghai to account for the dire calamity which has overtaken so many well-known families, but it would serve no good purpose to speculate in this direction until the analysis of the contents of the stomach of Hugh Grey-Owen has been made. The body is expected here to-day or to-morrow. The most searching analysis and investigation must now be made into the tragedy.

Chefoo, 13th July.—The five boys who recently showed poisoning symptoms were, after a time, says the Chefoo correspondent of the "N. C. Daily News," transferred to the General Hospital, namely, Frank Parry, Edgar Derault, Archie Orr-Ewing, Cyril Newcomb, and Wallace Squire. To-day all are pronounced quite out of danger, and they are able to leave their beds. Two other boys, John Reid and Harry Ewers, have been suffering from ordinary summer diarrhœa, and not from poisoning as at first thought. They are being carefully nursed and are better. An impressive memorial service was held at St. Andrew's Church this morning, at which all denominations were represented. A similar service takes place this evening at the School.

## THE RUPEE CORONATION FUND.

The Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of St Georges Hospital Nursing Association acknowledges with many thanks the following futher contributions received up the 2nd of August, to the Coronation Fund opened for the purpose of wiping off the debt on the Private Nurses Quarters :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount previously acknowledged | 3,197 | 15 | 6 |
| Through Mr. W. D. Lawrence Bandikui | 55 | 2 | 0 |
| " " W. Denzler, Bombay | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| " " W. B. Wright, S.M. Ry, Dharwar | 54 | 13 | 0 |
| " " G. S. Curtis, I. C.S., Dhulia | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| " " W. Torrie, Bombay | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Bombay Port Trust Port Department, per S. F. Melling (2nd instalment) | 46 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. E. A. Seaton, Hyderabad, Deccan | 43 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. H.J. Gordon and friends B.I.S.N. Co. Bombay | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Through Mr. W.K. Porter, Allahoad | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| " Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co, Bombay | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| " Mr. H.P. Hobbleshwaite, Bombay | 37 | 0 | 0 |
| " Mr. F. DeBretten, Ahmedabad | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| " Mr. McLaughlin, Bombay | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| " Mrs. G. W. Mitchell, Mhow | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| " Miss Tate, Poona | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| " Mr. A. E. Anastasiadis, Delhi | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| " Mrs. Parkhill and Miss Otto, Manmar | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Bombay Gymkhana Collecting box | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| " Culb collecting box | 18 | 10 | 0 |
| Through Nurse Brown, Bombay | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| " Mr. R. Huddleston, Ajmere | 16 | 12 | 0 |
| " Mr. J. S. Haig, Ahmednagar | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Ladies Gymkhana collecting box | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Through Mr. F. A. Ingle, Bombay (2nd instalment) | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " Mr. F. J. Clark, Bombay | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| " The Officer Commanding 1st Bombay Lancers, Poona | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | Rs. 3,915 | 4 | 6 |

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

*(Gazette of India, August 2.)*

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr E D Maclagan, of the Indian Civil Service are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture.

The Hable Mr Justice Harington a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 5th Aug 1902.

Under the provisions of the Indian High Court, Act 1861 24 25 Vict Cap 104 section 7 the Governor General in Council is pleased to appo nt the Hon'ble Mr Sarada churn Mitter at present officiating as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal vice the Hon'ble Sir H T Prinsep K T to officiate with effect from the date of his relief by the latter as a Judge of that Court vice the Hon'ble Mr Justice Sale who has been granted furlough up to the 4th September 1902.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr A E Spring Offig Supt 2nd grade and Assist Surveyor Genl is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-three days combined with furlough for one year under Articles 291 284 A and 343 Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 2nd July 1902.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the notification of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept No.1 474-1 dated the 6th Feb 1893 the appointment of the Rev J Goodin of the Wesleyan Mission who has left India to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is hereby cancelled.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the secretary of State for India :—Lieuts—Sir G D S Dunbar Bart Cameron Highlanders attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battn King's Ri fle Corps Double Comy Officer 31-t Punjab Infy dated 21st June 1902 H A M Mosse West India Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battn Durham L I Double Comy Officer at Battn Mopish Rifles dated 22nd June 1902; and R T Milne South Staffordshire Regt Sqdon Officer 13th Duke of Connaught's Bengal Lancers dated 21th June 1902.

Col Bgdr-Genl F H Plowdon Asst Adjt-Genl on the Dist Staff in the Madras Command, and officiating in command of the Belgaum Dist is confirmed as a Dis Comdr of the 2nd class with the temporary rank of Bgdr-Genl vice Bgdr-Genl Ventris vacated dated 23d July 1902.

The undermentioned Colonels of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the Colonel's allowance with effect from the dates specified :—H W Sawyer unemployed supernumerary list—28th June 1902; and F W Van Loode—5th July 1902.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion is made subject to H My's. approval: Captain to be Major—30th July 1902 O H Lewis

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bombay Command.—No 175 second class Hospital Asst Joseph Daniel having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required professional examination is promoted to the first class with effect from the 17th Oct 1901.

Retirements—Lieut T J Bolland temporary half-pay list In St Corps has been permitted by the Secry of State for India to retire from the service on permanent half-pay with effect from the 11th June 1902 subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Punjab and Bengal unattached list is award the silver medal for long service and good conduct for the quarter ending 3 th Sept 1902 :—Sergt A. Miller, 1st Soldier Mechanic, Gun Powder Factory, Ishapore,

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

2nd Battn B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vol. Rifles Lieut-Col F N Gutersloh resigns his commission and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of the Corps.

Malabar Vol Rifles—Second-Lieut G W McGhee resigns his commission with effect from the 13th June 1902.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The wireless telegraph of Sir Oliver Lodge, F.R.S., and Dr. Alexander Muirhead, M.I.E.E., is of native or English origin, it being a development in practical details of the experiments made by Sir Oliver, and shown at the Royal Institution in the summer of 1894, as well as the consequent experiments of Dr. Muirhead at that time, both of which, as is now well known, preceded those of Marconi. The arrangement or system of apparatus used by Sir Oliver was essentially the same as that patented by Marconi in 1896, namely, a sparking coil to set up the electric waves in the atmospheric ether, and transmit the signals of the message through space to a distant "coherer," or detector of the waves, in circuit with a battery, and a receiving or signalling instrument for indicating the signals to the eye. Sir Oliver employed the galvanometer, a well-known telegraph instrument, and Dr. Muirhead substituted the siphon recorder of Lord Kelvin. A device for tapping the coherer after a signal to make it ready for the next was also used; and although signals were only sent a little way, the wireless telegraph had been virtually discovered or invented. The earlier experiments of Hughes were then unpublished, and neither Sir Oliver nor Dr. Muirhead knew of them, so that by right of independent discovery and priority of publication, the wireless telegraph dates from 1894.

Although Sir Oliver originated the fundamental experiments, Dr. Muirhead has been instrumental in putting the system into a practical shape, and has, we understand, refrained from bringing it forward in anything like a tentative condition. He wished to be satisfied of its worth as an ordinary working telegraph. His long experience in wire telegraphy, especially submarine, and his many inventions for promoting it have taught him the practical requirements of telegraphy, and made him rather difficult to please in raising the wireless telegraph up to a working standard. This has now been attained by means of a new coherer, which we may not describe, but we have seen an excellent specimen of the signals of a message transmitted between Elmer's End and Downe, Kent, a distance of seven and a half miles over a country rendered difficult for signalling by railways, telegraph wires, houses, and so forth. The air-wire used was about 80 feet high, and there was no "earth" connection, its place being taken by a large copperplate or "capacity area." The receiving instrument was a Kelvin recorder as improved by Dr. Muirhead, and the speed attained was 20 words a minute. For longer distances it is only a question of mere electric power and such like details.

M. Vaschide, of the Laboratory of Experimental Psychology, Paris, has made a study of the "Chinese twin" boys, or xiphophages, Liao-toun-chen and Liao-sienne-chen, exhibited by Barnum and Baily recently at Paris. Their biological and mental life is different, but they generally go to sleep and wake, or feel hunger and thirst at the same time. On the fleshy link between their trunks is a middle zone insensible to touch. On one or other side of this "no man's land" the twins are sensible to touch, either conjointly or separately.

Emotions are felt independently by the twins, and one is more emotional than the other. As a rule, they accommodate their breathing to one another. Liao-toun-chen is the more sensitive and intelligent of the pair. Owing to the harmony of their internal sensations, they seldom require to speak with each other, but their intellectual harmony is not perfect, and they sometimes have violent disputes, either because of their infantile character or their difference of humour and manner of being.

Professor Charles Sedgwick Minot, of the Harvard Medical School, in his recent presidential address at Pittsburg to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, promulgated his view that consciousness has the power to change the form of energy, and is neither a form of energy itself nor a state of protoplasm. According to this opinion, there are two fundamentally different things in the universe—namely, consciousness and force. He excludes matter, because we have no evidence that matter exists, for all our sensations are due to force. It would, he thinks, be a gain to science if the hypothesis of matter being distinct from force were abandoned. If consciousness initiates changes in the forms of energy, it may be that without consciousness the universe would come to rest. Moreover, this function of consciousness admits of the belief in "free will" as against automatonism.

M. Desgrez, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences Paris, has shown that choline, which is extracted from yoke of egg, acts on the salivatory, pancreatic, biliary and renal secretions. It belongs to the same group of substances as pilocarpine and trimethyline, which also act on the glandular secretions.

The French Minister for the Colonies has taken precautions against the hemileia vastatrix, a fungus which fastens on the leaves of coffee plants and destroys them. It is for the coffee planter what the phylloxera is for the vine-grower, and has played havoc in Ceylon. The French Colonies of Martinique, New Caledonia, Reunion, Madagascar, Guiana, and the Congo as well as Cochin China and Tongking raise much coffee, and it is now forbidden there to import coffee plants. Even coffee beans must be immersed for half an hour in a 1 per cent. solution of sulphate of copper to kill the enemy.

Mr. J. M. Eakimore relates that a hunter recently shot a wild goose not far from Spokane City, Washington, U.S., and found an arrowhead of carved ivory sticking from its breast. The carving showed it to be of Eskimo origin, and the wound had healed round the ivory.

A road locomotive, or tractor, using alcohol as fuel is required in Germany, where the Ministers of War and Agriculture have organised a competition for next year. The tractor should carry 7 1-2 tons on one axle, 5 tons on the other, and draw a gross weight of 15 tons up a 10 per cent. grade at a speed of three miles an hour. On the level it should make five miles an hour, and cover 42 miles in a day, while carrying all its own supplies. It must also be able to run on bushy or ploughed land, snow, ice, &c., as well as across waters 16 inches deep. The tractors must also be made in Germany.

The Danes have practically abandoned wheat growing for dairy farming and their largest co-operative dairy is worthy of note. Situated at Hasler, it is maintained by 6,200 cows, from which the milk is collected every day by agents in cars. It is weighed in automatic balances, the cream is then separated from it and pasteurised or sterilised by refrigerators. The ice employed in the dairy is made by special machines. Both cheese and butter are made.

M. Faye, the French astronomer, who died recently, was the son of a civil engineer, and born at Saint-Benoit-du-Sault (Indre), 1814. He was educated at the Ecole Polytechnique, and called by Arago to the Observatory of Paris. He soon distinguished himself by his lectures and innovations, and after filling other offices was finally appointed to succeed Le Verrier at the Observatory. He was Minister of Instruction under President Macmahon, but only for 21 days, and he never returned to politics, which, it appears, did not suit him. He discovered the comet bearing his name, and made many researches in the physical constitution of the sun and stars. His book, Origin of the world, is well-known. Created a grand officer of the Legion of Honour in 1889, his jubilee as a member of the Institute was celebrated in 1897, and a gold medal by Chaplain struck in his honour.

A few examples of the practical application of scientific education in Germany are given in the "Journal" of the Society of Arts. The sugar industry is the first illustration of the progress of industry through science. In 1848, 154,000 tons of beetroot were crushed, from which 8,000 tons of raw sugar were produced, showing about 5 1-2 per cent. of raw sugar extracted from the root. Twenty years later 1,500,000 tons were treated, which produced 128,000 tons of sugar, or about 8 per cent. Last year about 12,000,000 tons were crushed, which produced 1,500,000 tons of raw sugar, raising the percentage to 13. This advance is due entirely to scientific treatment. The production of dry colours, chemicals, and dyes in Germany shows a corresponding increase in production and dividend-paying capacity. The great increase of earning capacity is due largely to the constant labour of trained men, who by application of their technical knowledge have so cheapened production that they have succeeded in getting this trade out of the hands which previously controlled it. A great advance has also been made in the scientific-instrument industry. The value of the exports from Germany of scientific instruments in the year 1898 was about £250,000—three times what it was in 1888—and the work gave employment to 14,000 people. These are a few of the many instances showing the close connection between the scientific education of the German people and their commercial prosperity.

## THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL CONTINGENTS.

The Duke of Connaught again visited the camp of the Indian Contingent at Hampton Court on Friday June 11th, for the purpose of presenting medals to those of the troops who have served in China and South Africa. The Duke drove to the camp in his motor car and was accompanied by Major-Gen. Sir H Trotter and General McKinnon. He arrived about noon and was received by Col. Dawson, commanding the Contingent. All the troops in camp were drawn up in line in front of the avenue in the Home Park, while those who were to receive the honours—about 160 in number—were formed up a little distance apart. The Duke passed along the line and handed the medal to each of the recipients. After the ceremony, which lasted about an hour, the troops were re-formed and marched past in sections.

The Edinburgh City Council has agreed to bear the cost of a visit of the Indian troops, now in England, to Edinburgh. The City Clerk has been instructed to make arrangements.

General Sir Dighton Probyn, V. C., (Equerry to the King), General Sir Charles Brownlow, G. C. B., and General Sir John Watson, V. C., paid a visit to the Indian camp at Hampton Court on July 16th, for the purpose of inspecting the men of the 11th Bengal Lancers (Prince of Wales's Own) and of the 10th Punjab Inf., the former of which was raised by Sir Dighton Probyn, and the latter by General Brownlow, while serving in India. The men of these regiments, as well as those of the 2nd Goorkha Rifles and the Imperial Service Troops, were drawn up in line, two deep, and were minutely inspected by the Generals who afterwards saw them put though various evolutions in the open space in front of the camp. During the inspection a Pathan of the Punjab Inf. played some native music on a reed instrument, and when the inspection was over the visitors were conducted over the camp.

THE INDIAN VOLUNTEERS.

A correspondent signing himself "Common Sense" writes to the "Times" under date of July 10:—

There appear to be no definite orders about the return of the Indian volunteers to India, and this is causing uneasiness of mind among some of the volunteers. It was stated in your issue of July 5th, that the Indian Contingent were under orders to return on the 15th inst., but owing to the native officers of the Indian Contingent wanting to see his Majesty the King they had petitioned to be allowed to stay on. It is not yet known generally whether or not this request has been granted. Many of the Indian Volunteers are on limited leave, and must return to their occupations within a certain time, otherwise there are sure to be complications prejudicial to their prospects. Some of them have to travel for at least a week after arrival at Bombay to rejoin their appointments, some having to proceed as far as Mandalay and further in Burma. Some of them moreover are on leave without pay, and every day away from duty is a loss to them. Under these circumstances it would be a great boon if the authorities concerned would state definitely when the Indian Volunteers are to be sent back. And if the date fixed upon to send them back be later than July 15th and inconvenient for some, would the authorities concerned kindly state whether or not such volunteers as wish to leave on or about that date could be sent back by special arrangement apart from the India contingent. One volunteer, who is obliged to go away owing to indifferent health, has been told by his officers that he may go away if he likes by the P. and O. mail on July 18th provided he pays his way back. The principle of this appears to be wrong. Why should this or any other volunteer be told to pay his own way back after he had stayed the full time expected of him—i. e., up to July 15th? Of course those who want to go back during next week do not desire to interfere with the pleasure of the others who may want to stay on, all they expect is for themselves alone to be sent back in accordance with original intentions. If this can be brought about by your powerful assistance you will be conferring a great favour on men who are strangers and friendless in London.

## HIGH COURT.—August 5.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

277-97—Payne G S and M—Peeroo Mahomed vs Karimbhoy Nensey and others—Matubhai J and M, part heard.
266-01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canji and others vs Veerjee Canjee—For postponement.
267-01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Girdhurdas Cooverjee—For postponement.
268-01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Morarjee Cooverjee.
102-01—In person a pauper—Lobar Shiva Runchord vs Bora Abdulhoosen Nuzerally—In person.
724-00—Dikshit and D—Bai Saraswatibai vs Dossabhoy Cooverjee Doctor and another—Pestonjee R and K.
469-01—Chitnis and M—Dagadbai Tapidas vs Canjee Hirjee and another—Little and Co—For postponement.
97-00—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Oomer Jamal and others vs Meya Mahomed Janmahomed and another.
113-01—Dikshit and D—Jugjiwan Raisy vs Arsey Devat and another—Mulla and M—Captain and V.
109-00—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Oomar Jamal and others vs Hajee Janmahomed and others—Framji and D.
371-01—Mirza and M for pauper—Bhugwandeen Ramdeen vs Balcia Mahodoo Cudum.
513-01—Malvi H and M—Bhimraj Luchminarayen and others vs Hamjee Hirjee—Malvi Bai J and M.
551-01—Nanu and H—Bai Navazbai vs Dorabjee Eduljee Mody—Ardeshir H D and Co.
111-02—K B Mehta—Ramjee Ballajee and others vs Chaturbhuj Morarjee—Jehangir and S.
112-02—Bicknell M and M—Shapurjee Nusserwanjee Parekh and another vs Merwanjee H Modi—Crawford B and Co.
661-01—Craigie L and O—Moreshwar Bapu alias Gajanand Wasudeo vs Gungaram Bahooba Itele—Bhaishunker and K.
130-02—Little and Co—Chaturbhooj Morarjee and others vs Jairam Giga—Ardeshir H D and Co.
634-01—Little and Co—Rai Bahadur Bunnilal Aberchand vs The Jairam Mills Ld—Tuskurdas and Co.
631-01—Captain and V—Bai Kakoo and another vs Amerchand Madhowjee and another—Mansukhlal D and J.
663-01—Madhowjee V—S Jan Balais vs M C Macleod and another.
595-00—Hiralal D—Sitaram Savalia vs The Hindustan S and Co—Dikshit and D.
218-02—Matubhai J and M—Jethibai widow vs Jetha Viram—Nanu and H.
173-02—Framjee and D—Rahimbhai Hirjibhai Allarakhia vs Miya Sayed Ahmed Valeji Sayed Hoosein—Payne G S and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

521-01—H Dayabhai—Munhordas Sunderjee vs Gocouldas Lughoondas—Mansukhlal D and J. Part heard.
158-01—Mulla and M—Abdul Kayum Sharafalli vs Abdool Hoosein Kasofalli and others—Matubhai J and M and Smetham B and N.
693-01—Bicknell M and M—Merwanjee Jamshedjee Hakim vs Moreoa Ramchunder Poy and others—In person.
671-00—Bhaishanker K and G—Vallabdas Sewjee and another vs Ludhoo Premjee and others—Madhowjee V.
160-02—Jehangir and S—Rustomjee Dadabhoy Karanjia and others vs Kallibai widow and others—Bicknell M and M.
163-02—In person a pauper—Merwanjee Edaljee Bamboat vs Framjee Edaljee Bamboat—In person.
634-01—Crawford B and Co—Chatidas Laloobhai and others vs Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rehman—Little and Co.
534-97—Little and Co—Nathibai and another vs Premchund Hurchund—Tyabjee D and Co.
635-01—In person—Vazir Rajinna Jenjit vs Gangabai—In person.
697-01—Ardeshir H and D—N C Macleod vs Hajee Sidick Hajee Hasenun—In person.
171-02—In person—Mahomed Gangjee and another vs Gulabchand Megha and others—Framjee and D.
190-02—Jehangir and D—Ebrahim Maneck Virji vs Karrimbhoy Cassumbhoy—Little and Co.
203-02—Sorabjee and J—John Joseph de Silva vs John Joseph de Silva and others—Mathubhai J and H.
323-02—Edgelow G and W—Munchershaw Bejonjee vs Raghowjee Jacrishna—Raghavjee J.
398-01—Wadia and G—N C Macleod vs Morarjee Anandjee and others—Little and Co.
701-01—Balkrishna V N K—Moti Dewjee and another vs Premjee Dewcaran and another—Malvi H and M.
575-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Ramjee Dewsey and another vs Bhanjee Muljee and another—Wadia and G.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.
For Consent Decree.

193-02—Dikshit and D—Hiralal Harprasad vs Brij Valabh alias Brij Mohan Harprad and another—Bhaishanker and K and Muljee C and V.

For further evidence.

275-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Chandulal Sukhlal vs Sirdrathrai Soojanrai—Malvi H and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

35-02—Mirza and M—L Mungawir vs J Mungawir—Sorabjee and J—Part heard.
840-01—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail &c—Unwala and P—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

147-02—Smetham B and N—Harilal Jugonnath vs Merwanjee Nusservanjee—Wadia and G.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

160-01—Craigie L and O The Acting Advocate-General vs Janardhan Balkrishna Craigie L and O.

Long Causes.

304-02—Dikshit and D—Dhabajee Hakamchund and another vs Bai Manibai widow and another—M R Vakil.
602-99—Tyabjee D and Co Bhagabai widow and another vs Ramji Govinji—Unwalla and P.
321-00—Captain and V Mahomed Cassum Curtey vs Shamsoodin Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co.
789-01—Bhaishanker K and G Kawasjee Bomonjee Baman Behram vs Oosman Jamal Vyani and another Edgelow G and W; and A H D and Co.
590-01—Tyabjee D and CoNemchund Manockchund Domjee Kessowjee and others Bicknell M and Testamentary Suits for hearing and final disposal.
36-01—Ardeshir H D and Co Salaymahomed Allarakhia and others vs Ahmedbhoy Hibibhoy—Mulla and M.
3-02—Muljee C and V Gangjee Ukerda vs Bai Jethbai widow—Wadia and G.
35-02—Mansukhlal D and J Jeswraj Dewji vs Madhowdas Gocudas Past:—Little and Co For postponements.
39-02—Little and Co Jugmohandas Varjeewandas vs Joothabhoy Raghowji—Edgelow G and W.

Long Causes.

750-01—Crawford B and Co—Hargowandas Jugjiwandas vs Anpurnabai and others—R P Mehta.
98-02—Khundrao and S Jetha Narsey and another vs Kastoor Tricum and others—K B Motha and Madhowjee V.


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is one that restores tone and efficiency to the stomach, liver and kidneys impaired through worry, overwork, climatic changes, unhealthy atmosphere in factory or office, disease or any other cause. It promotes the thorough digestion and assimilation of food, which are the foundation of good health. Such a tonic is Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Mr. Alex. Cochrane, Eva St., Tooranga, Victoria, in a letter describing how he had for five years suffered from acute indigestion and been completely cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, says: "Though it is eighteen months since I took the last dose I feel better and stronger than ever I did in my life before." Such is the power of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup.

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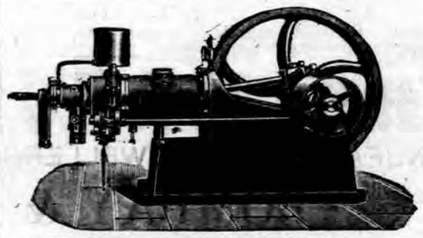

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

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He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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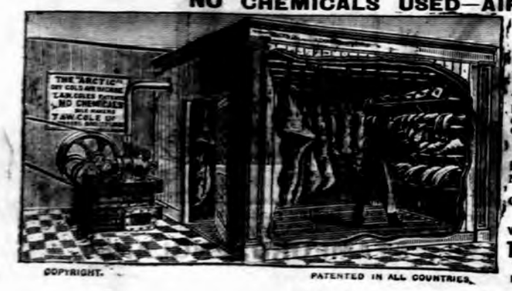

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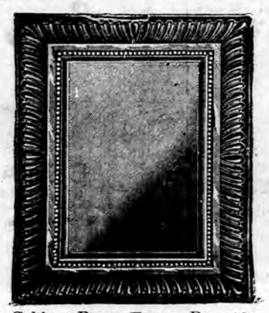

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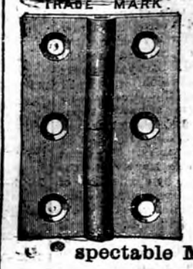

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